The New-York Times.

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GUIBORD BURIED IN PEACE.

TRIUMPH OF CIVIL AUTHORITY.

THE CATHOLICS OFFER NO RESISTANCE—THEY ARE SULLEN BUT QUIET—THE GRAVE TO BE CURSED NEXT SUNDAY—THE PRIESTS EXPECTED TO SECRETLY REMOVE THE REMAINS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Nov. 16.—Shortly after 12 o'clock to-day the remains of Joseph Guibord were interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery of Montreal. The burial ceremony was allowed to proceed quietly, and it is now confidently hoped that the famous Guibord trouble is at an end forever. The warning of the riot of Sept. 2 was not thrown away on the authorities here, and every possible precaution was taken to insure the carrying out of the mandate of the highest tribunal of Great Britain. The civic and military authorities were on the alert from early morning, and every precaution was taken to insure, in the first place, the peaceful operation of the law, and in the second, public tranquility. The decision not to use the great stone sarcophagus was made at the earnest solicitation of the Mayor and because of the mechanical difficulties which presented themselves. It was resolved instead to fill in the grave with Portland cement and iron cuttings.

Yesterday afternoon the writ of mandamus which had been obtained was filed in the Seminary of St. Sulpice by M. Doutre, who argued the case before the Privy Council. At the same time the accustomed burial fees were offered to Mr. Choquette, the Secretary of the Fabrique. He refused to receive them, saying, "I am not authorized or allowed by the Church to receive any money for the burial of Joseph Guibord." This, among other things, was taken as an indication that an effort would be made to prevent the burial, and to enforce the law and prevent trouble all the available military force of the city was ordered under arms. This was also the case with the city Police. This morning, shortly after daybreak, the streets of the city were filled with crowds of citizens and soldiers, who were all hurrying to the Champ de Mars, the principal public square of Montreal. A thick fog hung over the town, and the streets were wet and sloppy from the snow and rain which continued to fall during the entire day. At 8 o'clock the military on duty had all assembled in the square. They were fully armed, and had been served with twenty rounds of ammunition. After the various battalions had formed in line and were ready for marching orders, the Chief of Police held a consultation with the Mayor, and in accordance with the instructions of that official put himself at the head of 100 picked policemen, armed with Snider breech-loading rifles. This force marched to the Protestant cemetery, and surrounded the stone vault in which the body had laid so long. The Institut Canadien was represented by M. Boisseau, and he, on behalf of the society, received the coffin containing the remains. As soon as that ceremony had been performed the military were ordered to march from the Champ de Mars. Reaching the Protestant burying-ground they joined the Police, and the procession marched toward the Catholic cemetery in the following order: A troop of cavalry, followed by a company of policemen; the hearse, surrounded by policemen; a number of carriages containing officers of the Institut Canadien and representatives of the press; the Montreal field battery of four guns and seventy-five men; the Montreal garrison artillery, armed with rifles; the Prince of Wales Rifles; a company of sappers and miners; the Hochelaga Light Infantry, and the Victoria Rifles, making a total of about two thousand five hundred men. The procession marched silently along the road to Côte des Neiges, the men being ankle-deep in the snow and slush which was continually forming. Dense crowds of rough and sullen-looking men lined the roadway and followed behind the troops, but they made no effort to interrupt the march, and walked on as silently as the soldiers. For four miles around the mountain the procession and the crowd walked on in this way, the oppressive silence being broken only by the steady splash of the foot-falls in the slush.

At the entrance to the Catholic cemetery an immense crowd of men and some women were found collected, but as the hearse approached they fell back right and left, and it was then discovered that the massive iron gates of the cemetery had been removed by the authorities, thus preventing any effort which might have been made to obstruct the passage. The hearse entered, accompanied by the Police and carriages only, the military remaining outside the inclosure. Arriving at the grave it was found guarded by a company of policemen, and surrounded by an immense but silent crowd. The work of excavation had been commenced early in the day, the grave being dug directly over the coffin of Mme. Guibord, and everything was in readiness when the hearse arrived. Quickly and quietly the worn and worm-eaten coffin was lifted from its carriage, and deposited in the thick bed of Portland cement which had been thrown into the bottom of the grave. The Police who had escorted the dreary procession from the city formed a hollow square and, with rifles in their hands, kept back the crowd. The bones of Guibord were deposited without ceremony. The burial was in every way a civil one, the first of the kind that has ever occurred in a Roman Catholic cemetery in Canada. As soon as the coffin had been laid in the cement, Father Rousselet, Curé of the parish, in the garments of his office, went to the foot of the grave, and, addressing M. Boisseau, as the representative of the Institut Canadien, said, in French: "Have you identified this as the coffin containing the remains of Joseph Guibord?" The answer was, "I have." "Has the grave been dug four feet deep, according to the rule?" asked the priest. "It has according to the regulation of the Fabrique," was the reply. "Then," continued the clergyman, "I suppose I must permit the burial to proceed." He then turned away, and the workmen began to fill in the grave. Barrel after barrel of cement prepared for the purpose was poured upon the coffin. Then iron clippings and filings were thrown in to render the mass solid and to prevent drilling. More cement was then poured in. Through it strips of iron were interlaced, forming a net-work about the coffin. The whole mass was covered by a layer of broken stones and then by eight inches of cement. Above this the earth formed a mound some two feet high.

During the time which it took to do this work the crowd stood about silent and almost motionless, but just as the last shovelful of earth was being thrown on the mound a wild-eyed young man forced his way through the line of Police, and, going up to the grave, he uncovered his head and in French said, with great emotion: "He was my master. I am a printer. He taught me my trade and I will make the sign of the cross for him—for Joseph Guibord." He then crossed himself and quietly left the inclosure. He was not molested as he passed through the crowd. After this incident had occurred and the mound had been packed down, the Police were formed in line and marched away, the crowd of curious spectators left the cemetery, and only a few friends and members of the Institut Canadien remained standing near the place where Joseph Guibord was buried. Subsequently the Mayor ordered a detachment of Police to guard the grave through the night. During the evening the military was ordered off duty, and to-night the city is quiet and the people calm and free from excitement.

On Sunday next, according to the present arrangement, Bishop Bourget will curse the grave which was made with so much trouble and after so much litigation. No one doubts, however, that he will curse an empty sepulchre, for, notwithstanding all the precautions which have apparently been taken to prevent such an occurrence, it is generally believed here that the body will be secretly removed by the priests. There seems to be an understanding that the members of the Institut Canadien will not object to this. They have succeeded in having the body publicly buried in consecrated ground, and unless it is publicly molested or removed they will take no further steps in the matter.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

TRIAL OF EX-SUPERVISOR M'DONALD—OPERATIONS OF THE RING DETAILED BY A WITNESS WHO WAS IN IT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16.—The case of the Government against Gen. John McDonald, ex-Supervisor of Internal Revenue, was resumed this morning, and McGrue, the most important witness the prosecution has in this or any whisky case, was put upon the stand. His testimony was of the most striking character. McGrue testified that in 1871, while he was residing in Cincinnati as a revenue agent, he received a letter from Gen. McDonald telling him that if he would come to St. Louis he would find a job in which there was a large amount of money. He immediately came to this city and met McDonald and Joyce, who then told him that they proposed to organize a ring with distillers to defraud the Government out of the tax. The distillers were to be protected in running and making illicit whisky on condition that they gave a certain portion of the taxes saved to certain parties. McGrue entered into the scheme, and, without delay, by direction of McDonald and Joyce, called upon and had satisfactory interviews with certain five distillers, the largest in St. Louis. These were: Bevis, Frazer, Thompson, Curran, and Ulrici. The distillers were assured that they would be protected by the Government officials in running in violation of law on the conditions mentioned, the money to be collected every Saturday, the weekly average being about $8,500. This money was taken by him and carried to the office of McDonald, where it was divided in equal parts between McDonald, Joyce, Collector Ford, and William McKee. A certain amount from each was reserved, which was delivered to John Leavenworth, the guager, who divided it out as a stipend among the guagers and store-keepers, all of whom were necessarily involved in the Ring, as it was impossible to remove the "crooked" whisky from the distilleries without their connivance. One hundred dollars per week was paid to Chief Clerk Avery, of Washington, until he complained that the amount was too small, and then it was increased to $300. The gaugers were generally paid $1 50 for each barrel, but frequently they were paid as much as $3.

Megrue was subjected to a very rigid cross-examination, the defense making a labored effort to impeach his testimony by proving a bad character. An indictment for bribery was produced against him. Megrue said that he had individually realized about $50,000 or $60,000 from his connection with the Ring, but had subsequently lost it by stock speculations in New-York. Two of the distillers involved were also examined, both of whom testified that they participated in the operations of the Ring.

Great interest is being manifested in McDonald's trial. The court-room was uncomfortably crowded all day, and the testimony listened to attentively.

TESTIMONY OF MACLOT THOMPSON.

Maclot Thompson, a distiller, testified that Joyce told him he might run an extra tub or two. Witness paid Joyce $300 for services rendered him in Washington; he made from twenty-five to fifty per cent. on crooked whisky; used stamps three times; paid to the Ring fund from $300 to $1,500 weekly; paid the money generally to Megrue; in September, 1872, Special Agent Brasher came here from Washington and afterward said he had caught us all and must have $10,000, which was raised for him. On cross-examination witness stated he understood the money paid by the Ring was for the Supervisor, Revenue Agent, Collector, and Gaugers and Store-keepers, although started, he was told, for a campaign fund.

Alfred Bevis testified that he made crooked whisky with the knowledge of Joyce and McDonald; paid from one to three thousand dollars per week to Megrue; paid Brasher three thousand three hundred dollars as his share of the ten thousand demanded by that officer; thought his house paid to the Ring from $75,000 to $100,000 in fourteen months; was in the Collector's office when the records were destroyed, the destruction of which was arranged by Joyce and Concannon; the latter was Chief Clerk in the Collector's office; was shown letters by Joyce purporting to have come from Avery and Babcock, the President's Secretary.

On cross-examination witness said he had conversed with McDonald about whisky matters, and he (McDonald) had said everything was all right, go ahead.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE CENTRAL VERMONT RAILROAD SUITS—THE BILL IN CHANCERY OF THE RUTLAND ROAD DISMISSED.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., Nov. 16.—The case of the Rutland Railroad vs. The Central Vermont Railroad for recision of a lease came on this forenoon, before Chancellor Royce, who is assisted by Chancellor Barrett. There was a large array of counsel. Judge B. F. Thomas, of Boston, and John Prout and Daniel Roberts, of Vermont, for the Rutland, and Messrs. Luke P. Poland, B. F. Fifield, and Levi Underwood, of Vermont, for the Central, and Hon. C. W. Willard for the Vermont and Canada. The proceedings are based on the original bill in chancery of the Rutland vs. The Central, also on the petition in the original suit under which the receivership exists. The former prays the abrogation of the lease, and for an injunction to restrain the Central from interfering with the Rutland if it takes peaceable possession according to the lease. The latter moves for an order to compel the Central to pay rent or give up possession. The Central Vermont moved a dismissal on the ground that the parallel motions are cumulative and vexatious, being substantially for the same thing.

Judge Barrett announced the decision of the court at 3 o'clock, which was that the objects of the bill and petition were the same. The party could not proceed under both, and must make his election. After consultation the Rutland counsel decided to proceed under the petition, and the bill was dismissed without prejudice.

The affidavit of John B. Page was offered. Mr. Poland inquired when it was filed, and being answered that it was filed under the bill, he objected to its reception on two grounds, first, that it was filed before the petition; second, that it was ex parte and inadmissible.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE REDUCED CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

NECESSITY FOR REDUCING THE EXPENSES OF COLLECTION—COMPARISON OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES FOR THREE YEARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—There can be no doubt that, in view of the large falling off in Customs receipts during the past two years, a very material reduction in the expenses of collection will have to be made. Since 1872 the Customs receipts have steadily declined, yet the cost of collection shows a large increase for each of the last three fiscal years. In 1872 the receipts were $216,370,287, and the cost of collection $6,950,190. In 1873 the receipts were $180,089,523, and the expenses $7,079,743. In 1874 the receipts were $163,103,844, and the expenses $7,319,489. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, the receipts were $157,167,222, and the expenses $7,028,433. These figures show that while, compared with 1872, there was a falling off last year of over $59,000,000 in receipts, there was an increase in the cost of collection of over $78,000. Under the law the amounts received from fines, penalties, forfeitures, drayage, storage, &c., are devoted to the expense of collection. Since the repeal of the Moiety law the receipts from penalties and forfeitures, which are devoted to the payment of the costs of collection, have fallen off at least thirty-three per cent. Compared with 1874, there was a falling off in receipts from fines, forfeitures, drayage, &c., of over four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This reduction of receipts from these sources is one of the chief causes that makes a reduction now imperative. The Customs receipts for the current year thus far are even below those of the corresponding period of last year, and unless there is a reduction of expenses made there will be a deficiency of appropriations on June 30 next of at least three-quarters of a million dollars. Secretary Bristow recognizes this fact, and will very shortly take measures either to reduce the present force in the Custom-houses or cut down the salaries of those now employed.

THE MISSISSIPPI POSTMASTERS.

SUSPENSION OF THE ORDER REMOVING EX-SENATOR PEASE AND THE HOLLY SPRINGS POSTMASTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Postmaster Pease's efforts here have been crowned with success, so far as to obtain from the President a suspension of the order for his removal. The order changing the Postmaster at Holly Springs has also been suspended. There is to be a further hearing, but it is probable that the suspension will be permanent. This is claimed by Mr. Pease and Congressman Wells, who is here with him. They say the President was misinformed, and that he is ready to act in accordance with the real facts. What the truth is must be difficult to ascertain, and many people think no attention should be paid to recommendations for office from Mississippi till Republicans are willing to reconcile their differences and take united action. This determination would, no doubt, soon produce harmony among them.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORTS OF AN EXPEDITION IN PREPARATION AGAINST SITTING BULL, OR TO KEEP WHITES OUT OF THE BLACK HILLS—RUMORED RESIGNATION OF COMMISSIONER SMITH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Information has been brough from the West by several parties recently returned that there have been unusual preparations made at the military stations for some kind of expedition. Many mules have recently been bought, though at this season of the year the sale of mules at the posts is much more common. A great number of Arrapahoes for packing have been collected, and mountain howitzers have been made ready for a march. There is some reason to suppose a Winter expedition is contemplated against Sitting Bull, the untamed Sioux chief. It has been advised by some of the Indian authorities that this chief be punished for his misdeeds, and a plan of attack has been suggested in a report to the Indian Bureau, which is in possession of the War Department. Another explanation of the preparations referred to is a determination to keep white men from unlawfully trespassing upon the Sioux Reservation in pursuit of gold.

The statement is made to-night that Secretary Chandler has in his possession the resignation of Commissioner Smith, of the Indian Bureau, and that the office has been tendered to and accepted by George Jerome, ex-Collector of Customs at Detroit. The time when the change will be made is not mentioned.

THE SECOND CONTROLLER'S OFFICE.

THE COMMISSION TO EXAMINE THE MODES OF TRANSACTING BUSINESS THERE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The commission appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury to investigate the method of conducting business in the Second Controller's office is composed as follows: Mr. Martin, Appointment Clerk, Treasury Department; Mr. Porter, acting Chief Clerk; Mr. Mahon, First Auditor; Mr. Robinson, Assistant Solicitor. The causes which have led to this investigation were stated several days ago. The letter which it was then said the Grand Jury intended to hand to the Secretary was given to him, and he has acted promptly. Indeed, he had taken some action earlier, for it seems that the facts concerning the Witowski case had impressed him, as well as the Grand Jury, with the carelessness of the work in the Controller's office, and a warning was given that if another claim of the kind were ever passed the discovery would be followed by prompt dismissals. The commission is made up of good men, and if there is any fault in the method of doing business they will be pretty sure to find it out.

The commission is instructed to make a general examination of the method of doing business, and especially to learn, if possible, how the fraudulent Sugg Fort and Witowski claims came to be allowed by the office.

SUBSTANCE OF A CONVERSATION WITH THE SECOND CONTROLLER—HE INVITES SCRUTINY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Dr. Brodhead, the Second Controller of the Treasury, in conversation to-day, asserted that he invited the closest scrutiny into the affairs of the high office under his direction. His official report has been completed, and contains full details of all the important work of the bureau, but makes no reference in any manner to the reports that have had circulation charging neglect or improper conduct in the action of the office regarding the Witowski and Sugg Fort cases. The Controller is himself under the impression that the evidence is strongly against the justice of the allowance in these cases, but so far believes, in accordance with the declarations of others, that positive proof of fraud has not yet been adduced. It is believed that the committee to investigate the affairs of the office will commence work immediately.

CABINET RUMORS DISPOSED OF.

POSTMASTER GENERAL JEWELL AND UNITED STATES TREASURER NEW BOTH IGNORANT THE CHANGES MADE BY THE NEWSPAPERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—With regard to the rumors of a change in the office of Postmaster General, it can be stated that Postmaster General Jewell expresses entire ignorance on the subject, and that Treasurer New, who has been designated only by rumor, for the position, says that he has never heard anything of such a change, except from the newspapers. Both gentlemen assert, positively, the President has not intimated to either of them that any such change is contemplated.

Treasurer New said to-day that he received a letter this morning from Mr. English, the President of the bank at Indianapolis, in which Mr. New is largely interested, stating that as his health is much improved there will be no necessity for him at present to leave the bank. Mr. New, therefore, concluded to-day not to resign his office of United States Treasurer.

THE MOIETIES ACT.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON QUESTION OF THE INSTITUTION OF PROCEEDINGS FOR VIOLATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury recently submitted to the Attorney General for his opinion the question, Whether section 15 of the act to amend the Customs Revenue laws and to repeal moieties, approved June 22, 1874, is to be construed as repealing so much of section 83, Revised Statutes, as makes it incumbent upon every District Attorney in cases of violation of the Customs Revenue laws to report to the Secretary of the Treasury for his direction, where the attorney decides that proceedings cannot probably be sustained, or that the ends of public justice do not require proceedings to be instituted." The opinion of the Department of Justice is as follows: Since the passage of the above act of 1874 the District Attorney must initiate proceedings irrespective of his own judgment as to the ends of public justice in that connection, but his official duty will still require that he shall at once, pending such initiation, report the facts to the Secretary, and take his direction in regard to the further prosecution of the same. Practically, with due diligence by the United States District Attorneys, the end of economy alluded to in the letter inclosed by you may be almost as well served in this way as heretofore, and at the same time effect may be given to the obvious desire expressed in the act of 1874, to reduce to a minimum the number of public officials who in such matters are competent to "compromise" or "relieve," or—which might under a loose construction be the same thing—enter in that connection into a consideration of the broad ends of public justice. My view of the effect of the act of 1874, upon section 83, is that the United States Attorney may wholly abstain from proceeding only where he thinks the case cannot be "sustained;" that in other cases he must bona fide initiate proceeding; that in both cases he should still report the facts to the Secretary and receive "directions." Still the only change being that those directions, if coinciding with the views of the report, will, in cases other than such as cannot be "sustained," be directions forbidding a further prosecution instead of acquiescing in such a course already taken below, while as regards cases reported not sustainable, such directions will still be mere acquiescence. This constitutes the Secretary the only judge of what the ends of public justice require, while it leaves the attorney to pass upon such professional matters as are involved in the question whether a case can be sustained.

THE VICE PRESIDENT.

MR. WILSON MORE NERVOUS YESTERDAY—TOO MANY LETTERS SENT HIM—HIS CONDITION LAST NIGHT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Dr. Baxter wrote the following note to the President this morning:

In consequence of having sat up too long, eight hours, yesterday, the Vice President did not rest as well last night as heretofore, and is this morning somewhat more nervous. This condition, however, is only temporary and will yield to rest and quiet.

(Signed,) J. H. BAXTER.

The Doctor desires it to be known that the many letters sent to Mr Wilson, and which he insists upon reading, produce injurious fatigue and excitement, and it is hoped the friends of the Vice President will refrain from such expression of their friendship until he is in better condition.

The Vice President this evening is resting comfortably, with no important change in his symptoms or treatment, except the exclusion of all visitors from his room. He is in constant receipt of bouquets and of letters from all parts of the country. The following-named persons called to-day to pay their respects and to inquire as to his condition: Senator Thurman, ex-Senator Pease, Judge J. S. Black, Representatives Garfield and Wells, of Mississippi, and Rev. Drs. Sunderland and Mitchell, of this city.

The indications at 9 o'clock were that the Vice President would pass a comfortable night. Charles Bradlaugh, of England, called to inquire after the Vice President to-day, but declined to disturb him.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

EXPLANATION OF DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN THE NUMBERS AND AMOUNTS OF BONDS CALLED—ZANA POOLE—POOL-SELLING ON THE SPEAKERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The call issued yesterday by the Treasury Department for the redemption of 5-20 bonds of 1864 and 1865 of different denominations proposes the redemption of those, still outstanding between the numbers mentioned in the call. Many of the bonds of the series indicated in the call have heretofore been redeemed or converted, and hence the aggregate money amount of all embraced in the call does not conform to the actual amount of bonds to be redeemed.

The Poole brothers, who clandestinely took the little acrobat Zana from the house of Mr. Gatchell, in whose custody he was placed by Judge Wiley, were brought by detectives from Baltimore to Washington last night, when the boy was restored to Mr. Gatchell and the Poole's were discharged.

Quite a crowd gathered at the Imperial Hotel to-night on account of an announcement that pools on the Speakership of the next House of Representatives would be sold at that place, but the sale was postponed until next week, those having charge of the matter not being ready to commence to-night. The indications are that the bidding will be quite spirited. Sporting men who were present seemed to be about equally divided upon Randall and Kerr, though several of them announced their intention of buying the field. Indicators for French pools have been sent for, and the tickets in them will be fixed at $10 each.

Oligario, chief of the Temecula Indians of Southern California, accompanied by Commissioner Smith, had an interview with the President to-day and reported to him what he stated to Secretary Chandler yesterday. The President gave a similar reply, promising temporary relief for the ejected Indians, and also said he would recommend to Congress to provide a permanent home for them.

FAILURE OF A WOOLEN MANUFACTURER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 16.—B. F. Phillips, a prominent and popular South Adams woolen manufacturer, has failed, and though his liabilities cannot be given, yet they are known to be heavy. He will not pay over twenty-five cents on the dollar, and it is believed he has at least $50,000 of paper out. His failure will cause the closing of the Maple Grove Mill at South Adams, employing one hundred hands, and will carry the mill of F. W. Adams & Co. at Glendale, Stockbridge, employing as many more hands.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN DIFFICULTY.

PEACEFUL DISPOSITION OF THE THREE EMPERORS—THE TURKISH DEFEAT AT GATSCHKO.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 16.—The *Official Gazette* has the following: "Europe was never in a more favorable position than now for the peaceful settlement of any difficult question. Three powerful Emperors are striving, assisted by the other powers, to arrive at a pacific solution of the Herzegovina troubles. The peace of Europe is firmly established in the mutual confidence and good understanding of the powers, and no danger of its disturbance exists."

CETTINGE, Nov. 16.—The victory gained by the insurgents at Gatschko is a more important one than at first reported. The insurgents suffered a loss of only fifty-seven killed, including one chief and six officers, and ninety-six wounded. They captured a provision train, fifty tons of ammunition, and 300 rifles.

SPAIN.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE WITH THE CARLISTS—A DEFEATED CARLIST LEADER IN FRANCE.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—Gen. Zubiri, Aid de Camp of Don Carlos, has arrived at Haro from Durango, where the Carlist war delegation is sitting. He was the bearer of a letter from Don Carlos to King Alfonso, which was delivered to Gen. Quesada. An Aid de Camp of the latter has been dispatched with the letter on an express train for Madrid.

The funds have risen in consequence of rumors favorable to peace.

PERPIGNAN, Nov. 16.—Gen. Castells, the defeated Carlist leader, has entered France.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

THE NEGOTIATIONS LIKELY TO LEAD TO A FRIENDLY UNDERSTANDING.

MADRID, Nov. 16.—Spain's reply to the United States has been delivered to Minister Cushing.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Information has been received from Madrid which indicates that the negotiations between Minister Cushing and the Spanish Government are likely to lead to a friendly understanding. As one of the results of the correspondence, Spain has agreed that in future American citizens on trial before court-martials in Cuba shall have the right of defense by counsel of their own nationality and their own selection.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

A TRIP TO CEYLON FOR ELEPHANT HUNTING.

BOMBAY, Nov. 16.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has returned to this city. His future movements are still undecided. It is probable, however, that he will make the trip to Ceylon much earlier than he had anticipated, and the Serapis will go to Calcutta. One of the objects of the visit to Ceylon will be to enjoy the sport of elephant hunting.

THE LENNIE MUTINY.

THE SUPPOSED MURDERERS OF THE OFFICERS TO BE SENT TO ENGLAND FOR TRIAL.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—The sailors of the Lennie, suspected of murdering the ship's officers, will be sent to England after a formal examination, the testimony showing that the crime was committed in British waters.

THE CENTENNIAL.

A SUBSIDY GRANTED THE ITALIAN COMMITTEE BY THE KING—GERMANY ACTIVE AND INTERESTED.

ROME, Nov. 16.—The King to-day issued a decree granting a subsidy of 190,000 lire to the Italian Committee in connection with the United States Centennial Exhibition.

DISPATCH FROM THE UNITED STATES CONSUL GENERAL IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Nov. 16.—Mr. Kreismann, the Consul General of the United States in this city, has sent a telegraphic dispatch to Col. Forney, denying the alleged indifference of Germany to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. The members of the Imperial Commission say Germany is as active and well disposed as ever in the matter.

GERMANY.

PRINCE BISMARCK IN BERLIN—NO FURTHER PROSECUTION OF VON ARNIM.

LONDON, Nov. 17—7 A. M.—The *Morning Standard's* special dispatch from Berlin reports that Prince Bismarck has arrived in that city.

A Berlin dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* says there will be no fresh prosecutions against Count von Arnim.

FRANCE.

HEAVY FAILURE OF DIAMOND MERCHANTS.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Joseph Halphen & Co., diamond merchants of this city, have failed. Their liabilities are estimated at $3,000,000.

ITALY.

OPENING OF THE CHAMBERS.

ROME, Nov. 16.—The Italian Chambers met yesterday.

THE ALABAMA CONSTITUTION RATIFIED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 16.—Enough news has been received here to warrant the statement that the new Constitution has been ratified by a large majority. Perry County, a large negro county, and Republican generally by 3,000 majority, gives 1,000 majority for the ratification.

EUFAULA, Ala., Nov. 16.—The election passed off very quietly here to-day. All places of business were closed until 5 P. M. The total vote was 652, of which 646 were for the ratification of the new Constitution, and the remaining 6 against it, an increase of 93 in majority over the majority for the convention.

MOBILE, Ala., Nov. 16.—Mobile gives a majority of 874 for the ratification of the new Constitution. The majority in the county will probably reach 1,200.

THE BULLETIN-ALTA LIBEL SUIT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 15.—In the *Bulletin* libel suit against the *Alta California* the motion of the defendant to strike out that portion of the complaint relating to the Bank of California was granted to-day. The *Bulletin* Company claim that the effect of this decision is to deprive them of an opportunity to make good their specific offer to prove the truth and accuracy of everything which they had published in regard to the Bank of California and its late President, William C. Ralston, and which was assailed by the *Alta* article and charged as libelous.

SWEPT OVERBOARD.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Capt. Edward Collins, of the bark Maria Martin, which arrived here from Chicago to-day, reports that when off Port Stanley, on Lake Erie, at 3 A. M. Monday, three Greek sailors, names unknown, while securing the jibs, were swept from the jibboom by a high wave and drowned in spite of all efforts to save them.

A LIBEL SUIT DISCONTINUED.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The libel suit of Lewis B. Halsey vs. Cyrus B. Martin was disposed of before the Orange Circuit Court here this morning, Judge Joseph F. Barnard presiding. The case grew out of the election of 1874, the plaintiff being a candidate for the Assembly, and the defendant editor of the Newburg *Journal*. The damages claimed were $50,000. The case was called this morning, when the counsel for the plaintiff announced to the court that an arrangement to discontinue the suit had been made, the plaintiff, Mr. Halsey, withdrawing the suit, paying the costs and disbursements.

MARINE DISASTERS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF SCHOONERS IN DISTRESS IN THE GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE.

ST. JOHN, New-Brunswick, Nov. 16.—The schooner Enterprise, of this port, from Crapand, Prince Edward Island, for Boones Bay, Newfoundland, is a total wreck on All Rights Island. Her Captain and crew were saved and landed yesterday morning at Soupis, Prince Edward Island.

The following disasters are reported from the late gale in the Gulf of St. Lawrence: A square-rigged vessel is reported ashore on Escuminac Point, one and a half miles west of the light-schooner Ida, which left Port du Chene with salt, on Thursday, is ashore on Bay Davin Island, high and dry. Schooner Albion, from New-London, with barley, is ashore on Buctruche Bar, and is condemned. A small schooner laden with coal for Charlotte-Town, from Picton, is ashore at Casry Cape. Barks James Duncan, with a general cargo, and Kate McDonald were both driven ashore on St. John's Island, and a three-masted schooner, with pitch pine for Charlotte-Town, is reported ashore at the same place. A small schooner, with limestone, dismasted, went ashore Friday night on India Point. She is said to be from Miramichi.

STEAM-SHIP COLLISION IN GALVESTON BAY.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 16.—A collision occurred between the steam-ships Clyde and Morgan in the Lower Bay, at 5 o'clock this afternoon. The Clyde is at her wharf. The Morgan anchored out near the Point. The vessels were passing each other in opposite directions at the time of the collision. The Clyde had her bow stove in to the water's edge, and is reported leaking. The Morgan was cut down to the water line abaft of the wheel-house, and her wheel is disturbed. The tug-boat Laura is lying alongside to render assistance. It is stated that the accident was caused by the signals not being understood.

THE SCHOONER ACORN WRECKED ON FIRE ISLAND BAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BAY SHORE, Long Island, Nov. 16.—Schooner Acorn, Capt. Bradford, of Bangor, with a cargo of lumber to Bailey & Smith, Patchogue, is on the Fire Island Bar. She will probably be a total loss; partly insured; owners, E. Acorn & Co. She came ashore at 1 o'clock to-day.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17—1 A. M.—The low barometer last night north-east of Lake Huron has moved to Maine. The pressure has increased, and is very high in and west of the Mississippi Valley. Cloudy weather, with rain, sleet, and snow, has prevailed in the Lake region, the Middle States, and New-England. The temperature has fallen except in New-England and on the South Atlantic coast. Brisk and high northwesterly winds have extended over the lake region, the Middle States, Western New-England, and the West Gulf States. The rivers have slightly risen at Helena, Memphis, Cairo, Pittsburg, and Freeport.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, brisk and high north to west winds, decidedly cold and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the New-York canal region, temperature considerably below freezing Wednesday night.

Cautionary signals continue along Lakes Erie and Ontario, on the New-England coast, and on the North Carolina coast.

THE DARTMOUTH COLLEGE TROUBLE

THE MATTER EXAGGERATED—A VOTE BY THE FACULTY.

HANOVER, N. H., Nov. 16.—The recent difficulty of some of the students of Dartmouth College and the bookseller, J. B. Parker, has been considerably exaggerated in the reports that have gone abroad, but the matter has been deemed worthy of action by the Faculty, and the following Faculty vote has been communicated to the students:

Whereas, Some of our students have recently been engaged in certain riotous proceedings, of a very censurable and disgraceful character, on account of which—as the Faculty were about to deal with them in what was deemed an appropriate and effective way—ten of the alleged offenders were indicted by the Grand Jury, and are now awaiting their trial; therefore,

Voted 1. That the cases of the persons so indicted be held in abeyance till the conclusion of the case in the civil court.

2. That we take this occasion to reaffirm, what we deem it important that our students should ever remember, that they are as truly and fully subject to the laws of the land as any other dwellers therein; that if they violate those laws they are liable to the penalties prescribed—especially to punishment by the civil arm for any outrage upon the persons or property of others; and that it is the right of any one injured by them—as it would be their right in like circumstances—to seek protection and vindication by the civil power. The impression must never be allowed, that the laws of the State are null and void within our college precincts. Nor will Dartmouth College ever take—as it never has taken—the attitude of opposition to the course of public justice.

3. That while we deplore the outrages which have been committed by some of our students, and which are wholly without excuse, we are gratified by the assurance—contrary to reports industriously circulated—that the majority of them condemn all such outrages, and are decidedly in favor of law and order.

4. That several members of the college not indicted in the civil court, but known to us to have participated, more or less, in the series of riotous acts, be punished, as their cases may require, by separation or suspension."

The President stated that sentence had already been passed on some of the persons referred to in the last paragraph, and that other cases were under consideration.

MUTINY OF PRISONERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Nov. 16.—Five of the prisoners confined in the Western Penitentiary, three colored and two white, broke out in open mutiny this afternoon, and with hatchets and iron bars attacked Charles Weaver, the contractor, under whose supervision they were working. Weaver, who was unarmed, was driven into a corner and badly beaten, and would undoubtedly have been killed but for the opportune arrival of the Deputy Warden, who confronted the prisoners with revolvers, and forced them to relinquish their victim. The five convicts were then ironed and placed in the dungeons. The trouble occurred in the whip factory, in which about ninety convicts are employed.

REV. MR. GLENDENNING HAS A CALL.

HENRY, Ill., Nov. 16.—The Presbyterian Church here has given a call to Rev. Mr. Glendenning, of Jersey City, to act as its Pastor, the vote on the question being 30 for, 21 against him. Letters from Rev. Mr. Woods, of New-York, and Dr. Edwards, of Peoria, were read before the Presbytery setting forth the innocence of Mr. Glendenning in the matter for which he was tried recently.

CALIFORNIA STOCK BOARD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 16.—Latest mining stock quotations: Ophir, 39¼; Mexican, 16⅞; Gould & Curry, 15¾; Best & Belcher, 36¼; Savage, 69; Chollar, 58; Hale & Norcross, 30; Crown Point, 27¾; Yellow Jacket, 68; Imperial, 8; Empire, 4¾; Kentuck, 12¾; Belcher, 19¾; Confidence, 18¾; Consolidated Virginia, 257½; Sierra Nevada, 10¾; California, 55; Exchequer, 11½; Segregated Belcher, 67; Overman, 45½; Justice, 26; Caledonia, 14½.

THE CHICAGO WALKING MATCH.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 16.—At noon to-day O'Leary had finished his 146th mile, Weston being on his 127th mile.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—At 11:30 o'clock to-night O'Leary had walked 190 miles and Weston 167.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S INCOMPETENCE.

LETTER OF CONTROLLER GREEN TO MAYOR WICKHAM—THE HISTORY OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—PORTER'S RIDICULOUS POSITION—BLIND INSPECTORS AND UNSKILLED WORKMEN.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1875.

Hon. William H. Wickham, Mayor:

SIR: Under date of Sept. 2 I addressed you a letter asking your aid in arresting "the enormous expenditure of public money for the prosecution of street improvements and other public works which are at this time premature and entirely unnecessary."

* * * * * *

To this letter I have received from you no reply, nor have any measures, so far as I am aware, been taken by you in furtherance of the views therein expressed. Mr. Fitz John Porter, the Commissioner of Public Works, has, however, thought it necessary to sign a communication to you on the subject of my letter, not at all attempting to controvert its statements, but, in effect, alleging that I am the cause of all these outlays, that I voted for them years ago when a Commissioner of the Central Park. In the early part of this century, when the settlements on this island reached up to and about the City Hall Park, and when the population was less than 80,000, it became apparent to intelligent minds that New-York was to become a great City, and that its future growth ought to be guided by an intelligent plan. Measures were taken to this end, and in 1811 a plan of the City from Houston street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street was adopted, upon which the future streets, avenues, and places were delineated. The Tenth avenue only was laid down above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street; otherwise this portion of the island was left untouched.

This plan, which was a rectangular arrangement of streets and avenues, has, in the main, been conformed to in building the City, though alterations have frequently been made in it. But as the progress of building reached the parts of the island which are of rock formation and precipitous character, it was found that the working of the streets and avenues would cost more than the lots were worth, and various attempts to cut streets through were abandoned. This state of things was a recognized obstacle to the progress of building for more than twenty years, and became embarrassing to property-owners; improvements avoided those localities where heavy rock excavations was required by the plan and grades, and though the difficulty was quite apparent, no measures were taken to remedy it. The problem was a troublesome one. Lots had been sold on these streets, and it would not do to abandon the streets, inasmuch as they gave the only access to the lots.

About this time, 1857, the Commissioners of the Central Park, originally eleven in number, commenced their work, and after continuing it for some years with no small degree of public approval, were naturally enough looked upon by property-owners as the most trustworthy and intelligent agency obtainable to deal with questions relating to the improvements needed for the future City. The original Commissioners of the Park did not omit to consider the improvement of streets and avenues necessary to furnish for all time adequate access to the grounds that they were engaged in improving at so great an expenditure of money. The first of a series of laws passed giving these Commissioners jurisdiction outside the Park, was the act providing for the widening of Seventh avenue from the north end of the Park to the Harlem River, where, with the connection of a bridge or tunnel, it would meet the main avenue on the other side of the river. From this time on laws were passed, some with and some without the sanction of the Park Commissioners, conferring powers on them over streets, avenues, &c., outside the Park. Chief in importance among these laws was that passed in 1865, which authorized these Commissioners to lay out that part of the island north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, which, as above stated, was left by the Commissioners of 1807 without a plan, and that act, which empowered the Park Commissioners to take measures to revise the original plan of the City in the region lying west of the Park, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, and the Eighth avenue and the Hudson River. These two last-mentioned laws were designed to complete what the Commissioners of 1807 had left undone above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, and to modify what they had done west of the Park, where the surface was so precipitous and the rock so abundant as to render it impossible to work the streets without practical confiscation of the lots. Subsequently were passed acts authorizing the Commissioners to survey and lay out a portion of Westchester County not then annexed, to improve the Harlem River for navigation, and to devise the means of crossing it by bridges and tunnels. The work that was thus put in charge of the Central Park Commissioners—a body that had been tried and tested by their works—involved the devising a plan for the future growth of the City over the most difficult area on the island. It was a pressing necessity, not a speculative chimera, and the modifying the plan west of the Park and of the avenue north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street was rendered exceedingly difficult, requiring the steadiest and most mature judgment, because lots of small area fronting on streets and avenues had been sold to individuals, and access by these streets and avenues could not be taken away. It was a work entirely different from laying out streets and roads on land in large ownerships. It was to determine wisely how much of what was fixed and settled ought to be disturbed, and at that time I had never dealt with a subject involving more care and labor. The Commissioners of the Park took prompt steps to complete the plans, because so long as they remained unsettled, persons would be unwilling to make purchases of lots, as they could not know how the plans would affect purchase. Actual authority to modify the plans of the area west of the Park was given by the act of April 24, 1867. The plans were promptly matured, and adopted Nov. 25 of the same year, and the Commissioners of the Park divested of further power to change them.

The chief object of laying out the picturesque territory north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and west of the Park, and of the adjusting of grades, was to effect a judicious adaptation of the streets and avenues to the topography of the land. It was clear enough that much of the elevated ground above One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street was not adapted to small subdivisions and dense building.

EXECUTION OF THE PLANS.

The plans having been made, the next step was their execution, and this was originally intrusted to the Park Commissioners, who began upon such works as seemed at that time desirable. It was not expected or proposed that the whole plan should be carried out immediately; only such main works were to be undertaken as the progress of the City from time to time required. The plan of the Commissioners of 1807 had been sixty years in process of execution, and even then less than one-half of it had been carried out. The plans of the Park Commissioners were, in like manner, designed for the future development of the City, to be carried out gradually and carefully as required during succeeding periods of the City's growth.

No one then dreamed that inaccessible avenues, neither then or now required by the needs of the community, would be pushed forward in order that the necessities of political jobbers and speculators might be accommodated at the expense of property-owners and tax-payers at large.

It will be seen by inspecting the plans thus adopted that the chief changes contemplated therein, west of the Park, were those involved in the laying out of Riverside and Morningside Parks. These were projected mainly from motives of economy. A careful computation was made of the cost of cutting the streets in this district through the rock to the river, as provided by the plan of the Commissioners of 1807, and a like careful estimate was made of the value of the area of land where the chief expense of this cutting would take place, and it was only when it was shown that the value of the lands was less than the cost of cutting the streets through, that it was determined to purchase the land and prepare the plans for laying out these parks. The reason that measures were taken by the Commissioners to obtain the land required was not that the parks were to be immediately worked, but that they might acquire it before it should rise to an unattainable price.

Before these measures were consummated, however, the management and control of the improvements thus projected passed into other hands, and became the fruitful source of official jobbery and plunder. The adherents of the Ring began to speculate in Riverside and Morningside lots; Hugh Smith, James M. Sweeny, and William M. Tweed, Jr., were appointed by a Judge of that period Commissioners to value the land, and speculators, Municipal thieves, and others wearing the garb of varnished respectability held high carnival over the prospect of plunder.

The application to take the lands of Riverside Park was made Nov. 28, 1868. The value of these lands, as estimated by an experienced person before the plan was adopted, was about one million four hundred thousand dollars. The proceedings were protracted and delayed until Aug. 2, 1872, nearly four years, and the value of the land, including the cost of taking it, was finally reported at $6,173,620 80, or more than four times its value as originally estimated.

The Ring had observed with jealousy, as early as 1868, the increasing public favor which attended the movements of the Park Commissioners. In those days, as is well known, this Ring was making rapid steps toward supreme control in the City. It was by its power in the Legislature able to keep in the Park Commission a cunning and corrupt representative, Thomas C. Fields, who was an efficient aid to the Ring in its protracted and continued contest with the Park Commission.

The charter of 1870 gave legal form and assurance to the Ring, confirmed it in the government of the conquered City, and divided patronage and plunder among its triumphant leaders.

To Tweed was given a new Department of Public Works, with enormous powers, made up by an unnatural combination of the functions of various previously existing departments.

To Sweeny was handed over the Department of Parks, with all the powers of the Commissioners of Parks. Associated with him were Henry Hilton and Thomas C. Fields, who together, forming a majority, absolutely directed the operations of the department. Sweeny had also the control of the Chamberlainship. From this time I had neither control nor influence in the affairs of the parks, nor of any of the works of the City. Expenditure ran riot, plunder was triumphant, and the Park organization, which had required twelve years to perfect, was utterly demoralized. This state of things lasted for eighteen months, until the Fall election of 1871.

The reforms of 1871 did not, however, immediately reach the country districts with sufficient force to dislodge the allies of the Ring, who held places all over the State; consequently through the Legislature the creatures and near friends of the Ring continued to hold their positions, to be impediments to the processes of reorganization.

The struggle for reform has indeed been one continued contest for the last five years. One official intrenchment after another has been recaptured, but where the Ring, either in the persons of its immediate members or in the Legislature, has been free to designate its successors, it has perpetuated its methods to this day, and no complete settlement of our affairs will be accomplished till those who sympathized with these methods of the Ring are wholly driven out.

In the Legislature of 1872, the Ring influences being still dominant, an act was passed, ostensibly relating to the Croton Aqueduct, but containing a clause of a few lines transferring all the powers and functions of the Park Department outside the Park to the Department of Public Works. Thus were centred in that department not only the unlimited powers that Tweed had given it in his charter, but nearly all the system of powers and duties that had been conferred upon the Department of Parks and the Park Commission.

These powers were exercised just as might have been expected. On the 1st of March, 1875, they fell into the hands of Mr. Fitz John Porter, through your appointment of him as Commissioner of Public Works.

Mr. Porter, in his letter, intimates, and leaves it to be understood, that I had a responsible agency in the expenditure of some twenty-eight millions of dollars in the early development of these works. This is a misrepresentation. Mr. Porter should have been more careful in adopting the statements of those who got up his letter. The amount of expenditures made on the improvements which he mentions at the date I ceased to hold any controlling power in relation to them was, within a period of three and a half years, $1,456,472 30.

Mr. Porter is quite excusable for his want of information on these subjects; had he been longer a resident in our community, and observant of the measures that have contributed to its progress, he might, perhaps, have been more familiar with them. If he had ever given any attention to that great and most neglected subject, the laying out of great cities, he would, doubtless, have come to the conclusion that nothing satisfactory can result except upon well considered and judicious plans of the most experienced and best qualified men. He would have concluded that it is not absolutely necessary to complete the execution of a plan for a great city immediately before the next election. Mr. Porter has not sufficiently studied the history of this period to know that the Park Commissioners made their plans, but were abruptly deprived of power when little had been done toward their execution. He does not seem to recognize the fact that the best plans may be made odious and intolerable, by those who conduct their execution in the interests of waste and corruption. I cheerfully assume the responsibility of whatever agency I had in executing the work of the Central Park, in making the plans for the north part of the City, for the improvement of the navigation of the Harlem River, for facilities of communication with the country across the river by means of tunnels and bridges, for laying it out in connection with the City of New-York, and for providing it with pure water, sewers, and drainage. But I am by no means responsible for the reprehensible and wasteful methods which have attended their execution. I have not now time to trace the progress of these works through Tweed's administration and that of his successor. Mr. Porter says he only continues works that were commenced when he took office. This is true to some extent, and to some it is not. So far as he has any discretion in what works he shall prosecute, that discretion has been unwisely and injudiciously exercised; and, as to those works which he does continue, he continues not only the works but the methods in which they have been conducted by his predecessors. There is no improvement and no reform. On the contrary, the number of men employed by the day on the up-town works has been actually increased by seven hundred since Mr. Porter's accession to office, and new gangs are being continually formed. There were immediately before election nearly three thousand three hundred men employed on these works, there being confessedly less work to do than at the same time last year, when but 2,700 were employed.

During the fortnight ending on Saturday prior to election there were added to the rolls nearly four hundred. Perhaps some explanation of this state of things may be found in Mr. Porter's recent testimony before the Senate Investigating Committee, where he says:

> "I questioned whether it was advisable, when I first came in, to do this by contract or not. I found a continued system, a system which was previously entailed upon the department by my predecessor, and probably by his, and I thought to change the system suddenly might be just as disadvantageous to the City as to continue it; it is rather a question connected with the employment of days' labor—whether it would not work badly politically, and badly as against the laboring people themselves."

Whatever may be the value of these political considerations which Mr. Porter brings up as a reason why the days' work system should not just at that time be changed, it is a fact that the works so conducted have become a public scandal, and that the methods by which they are performed are disgraceful to the department responsible for them.

They have become a subject of grave complaint, on the part of such prominent citizens and tax-payers as Messrs. Jackson S. Schultz, William H. Macy, John H. Sherwood, John Haven, and others, before the Senate Investigating Committee, and in the daily press. [The Controller then quoted extracts from the testimony of these gentlemen which has already appeared in these columns.]

* * * * *

How can we expect economy or any efficient work from a department whose head does not hesitate to admit that he cannot control it, and who turns over his appointments and labor tickets to political committees to be distributed where they will do the best political service? It has been openly charged that the tickets for employment on the public works are not unfrequently made by those who receive them a source of pecuniary profit, by selling them to the poor laborer at rates ranging from $10 for a laborer's ticket to $50 for a team of horses. By this process the laborer is "sweated" of part of his earnings for the benefit of some scurvy politician, and honest labor is compelled either to do his bidding or remain idle. It is an outrage upon the working class, and could not take place if the Department of Public Works were efficiently opposed to it. It is getting so that an honest laborer cannot get a day's employment on the public works unless he abases himself before some political vagabond who seeks to live from the public Treasury.

THE WRETCHED MANNER OF CONDUCTING THE PUBLIC WORKS.

Let us now look a little further into the manner in which the affairs of this department are at present conducted. There are some ninety-three contracts for sewers, paving, regulating and grading, flagging, &c., under which the work is going on, at a total estimated cost of $1,600,000, and on these there are employed more than forty inspectors set to keep the contractor to his work, on whose fidelity and intelligence very much depends. The construction of a sewer is a work requiring mechanical skill and intelligence. A contractor who is disposed to cheat or to slight his work—and there is occasionally one so disposed—may, if the inspector is ignorant of this class of work, use bad cement, or bad brick, or may execute the work imperfectly. If a boulder happens to be in the way of a sewer's progress, the sewer is laid up to the boulder on one side and continued from it on the other. If the inspector is an unfaithful or corrupt man, a few dollars will insure his absence or that he does not see any defects, and if he is ignorant of this business defects will exist and he not know of them. It is upon the faith of inspectors' reports that the Commissioner of Public Work calls upon the Finance Department for payment for the work. A sewer is soon buried up, and if defective by leaks, or obstructions, or faulty materials, it become an unseen and not easily-discoverable source of malarial disease to a whole neighborhood, that will continue to be so till it is taken up and built over again at fresh cost to the tax-payer. And now what is the class of men appointed by the Commissioner of Public Works for this responsible duty? Instead of being fitted for the service by some mechanical knowledge and previous experience they are drawn from every other occupation and trade than that which would so qualify them. As stated by the affidavits of a large number of these on file in this department, they had previously been employed as follows: One as butcher, one as liquor-dealer, one as barber, one as shipsmith, one as shipwright, one as mason, one as plasterer, one as carriage-trimmer, six as carpenters, one as cartman, two as clerks, three as laborers, one as expressman, one as painter, one as foreman for contractor, one had worked in freighting business, one had worked as watchman on docks, one had no occupation.

By way of illustration, it may be added that among these inspectors, coming not long since into the Finance Department to receive their monthly pay, was one so blind that he had to be led in by his son. On another occasion where the unfitness of one of these persons was so manifest that I deemed it my duty to call the attention of the Commissioner of Public Works to the fact, I was informed in reply that the work was done to the Commissioner's satisfaction, and that it was "none of your [my] responsibility."

No less important a matter is the appointment of foremen of the various gangs of laborers in the Department of Public Works. These men should properly have some mechanical skill and some experience in managing men and directing their operations, and it would reasonably be expected that these considerations would have some weight in making their appointment. But we find men appointed as foremen who had previously been employed in the most diverse vocations, and who, from their former experience, are not qualified for the service required of them. Of the foremen employed on boulevards, streets, and avenues upon Fifty-ninth street, as shown by rolls, it is ascertained that twenty-six were previously employed as follows: Five as liquor-dealers, five as laborers, four as clerks, one was previously a butcher, one a mechanic, one a conductor, one a 'longshoreman, one a contractor, one a florist, one a currier, one a plasterer, one a wheelwright, one a plumber, one a stone-cutter, one a politician.

I am told that but few of these have any experience in their duties; some of them are neither sober nor watchful, and the demoralization on the part of the laborers is largely due to their inefficiency. I am credibly informed that on the 9th of October a serious disturbance occurred upon the Boulevard, in which certain of the foremen and numbers of the laborers were concerned, many of them being in a state of intoxication, and that one of the foremen and several of the laborers were arrested by the Police. Another of the foremen, also in an intoxicated condition, escaped arrest only by being concealed by his men in a tool-box. A sober and experienced foreman will, by good management, without crowding his men, produce twice or three times the results of one inexperienced or unsteady.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MATTER OF APPOINTMENTS.

This whole matter of appointments is one of vast importance, and where men are intrusted with official responsibilities they should be qualified by character and experience to administer them properly and with regard to the public interests. In this Department of Public Works there are duties which involve the supervision of the works in progress, over a wide area, at scattered and numerous points. It is difficult to watch the persons who are set to perform this work of supervision—to watch the watchmen; and yet it is needful that the supervision should be thorough, for it is on the faith of the reports of these supervising persons that the Commissioner of Public Works certifies claims to an enormous extent to the Finance Department for payment. What, then, would seem to be his duty in the premises? Surely to select competent men in whose vigilance and truthfulness every dependence could be placed.

Where the operations are so scattered as to render it impossible for the Commissioner of Public Works to supervise them personally, the only qualities that can be relied upon for the service are character and integrity. Now, do Mr. Porter's appointments in all cases possess such qualifications for their respective positions as ought to be found in persons who have the duty of certifying to the faithful expenditure of millions of money? Are the frequent complaints of property-owners that the works are improperly executed, and are costing from fifty to one hundred per cent. more than they ought, due to general inefficiency of management, as well as to a lack of qualification on the part of those appointed to the responsible duty of supervision?

The letter which I wrote you on the 2d of September was written with the view of calling your attention to the unwise and injudicious policy of proceeding with the public works prematurely and in advance of any public need, and of asking your cooperation in arresting their progress. The only acknowledgment which I receive is the irrelevant statement that I designed these works myself some fifteen years ago On the 7th of October, when I sent you the immense pay-rolls of the laborers on these works due at that time, and certified to by the Commissioner of Public Works, I advised you of the character of the work done by his department, in order that you might, as Chief Magistrate, take such remedial measures as might seem best to you, and as only are in your hands. In reply you demanded, with some degree of warmth, the evidence of what I then said, although the facts were public and notorious. I have done my duty in advising you of the existing state of things, though I do not know that in either instance it has resulted in any measures to prevent this waste of the public moneys. I am not unwilling to furnish you, in addition to the evidence which I have now given you in this letter, certain specific complaints which have come to me in the shape of letters from responsible and well-known citizens; copies of some of these I append hereto.

I had supposed I was not stepping out of the line of my duty, in trying to prevent the payment of money from the Treasury without fair equivalent. The Commissioner of Public Works appears, however, to think otherwise, and in the conclusion of his letter assumes an attitude of menace. He says:

> "Whatever notions others may have of official duty, I believe mine will be best performed by executing the laws relating to my own department and attending to my own business."

Those property-owners who have already observed the consequences of Mr. Porter's "attending to my [his] own business," in the Department of Public Works, will justly regard this renewed determination on his part with some concern.

Very respectfully,
(Signed,) ANDREW H. GREEN,
Controller.

THE METHODIST MISSION FIELD.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR ITALY AND MEXICO—CONCLUSION OF THE MISSIONARY COMMITTEE'S WORK.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church reassembled at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, at No. 805 Broadway. Bishop Andrews, of Des Moines, Iowa, presided. The Secretaries of the committee stated that $24,000 were needed to carry on the work properly in Italy, but that, in view of the present state of the treasury, they would only ask for $16,075. Last year the appropriation was $13,000. Dr. Nelson and Bishop Wiley were opposed to the increase. Bishop Haven argued in favor of the advanced sum, and was in favor of the prosecution of new work in Italy. The Church of Rome was well aware that the Methodist Church was in that country, and he, for one, was in favor of staying there, for the reason that Rome feared the Methodist Church more than any of the Protestant Churches in America. He was in favor of establishing at least three new missions in Italy, one of them in Naples. If the society was in debt, let it ask the Church at large for $200,000, or such sum as was necessary. Dr. Nelson responded that the debt of the society was $185,000. Bishop Janes and Dr. Hitchcock were in favor of increasing the appropriation to Italy. The sum was ultimately fixed at $17,475.

The appropriation to Mexico last year was $18,500, and this year, after considerable discussion, the sum was advanced to $24,000. The basis of the arguments in favor of the increase to Mexico was founded upon the same grounds as those in behalf of Italy, with the exception that though a Catholic country, it is not the seat of the Romish power. But it is at our doors, and is fast crumbling under the influence of America. Bishop Simpson favored $25,000. Dr. Dashiell informed the committee that a lady had offered to sustain one missionary in Mexico, which would reduce the sum to be appropriated $1,400. Of the $24,000 appropriated, $2,500 goes to the benefit of new work. Japan received $17,400 without discussion, against $17,750 last year. The appropriations for miscellaneous purposes were fixed at an aggregate of $75,000, against $73,000 last year.

On motion of Bishop Peck, $600 was added to the East Oregon Conference, to pay the expenses of transfers. Bishop Merrill asked for an addition of $500 to South Kansas, which was also granted. Rev. Dr. Rothweiler asked for an increase of $500 to the Chicago Conference, but his request was not granted. Bishop Wiley moved instead that $250 be taken from Central North-western Conference and added to the Chicago Conference, which was carried. This completed the work of fixing the amount of money to be appropriated to missionary purpose for the coming year, and its apportionment among the various Conferences, foreign and domestic. The amount footed up an aggregate of $679,133 30, against $706,853 20 last year. This grand total exceeded the sum originally fixed upon to be appropriated this year by $4,133, of which increase the foreign missions received $3,033. On motion of Dr. Hitchcock, the sum appropriated was passed as a whole.

Bishop Simpson moved that a sufficient sum be added to the $679,133 30 to raise it to $750,000, and that the increased amount be applied to the extinguishment of the debt against the society. This makes the appropriation for the debt $70,867, against $115,000 last year.

Bishop Havens, of Atlanta, Ga., presided over the deliberations of the afternoon session. There was a long discussion over an amendment to add the whole amount of the indebtedness of the society to the amount already appropriated. The amendment was adopted, and the total amount of appropriations this year was filed at $864,133 30, against a total of $821,853 20 last year. The committee adjourned sine die.

The Board of Managers of the Missionary Committee met at 3:30 P. M. for the purpose of fixing the amount of money to be raised during the ensuing year by each Conference. Bishop Peck, of San Francisco presided. The appointment of Miss Green to the position of medical missionary to India by the Women's Missionary Society was approved by the board, and that lady will sail for her destination at once. The board then adjourned.

MONEY WANTED FOR A NEW ARMORY.

In the Board of Apportionment yesterday Controller Green announced that he had been served with an order, issued by Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, requiring the board to show cause why a mandamus should not be granted compelling them to insert $350,000, or such other sum as might be agreed upon, in the budget for 1876 for the purpose of building an armory for the Seventh Regiment. Mr. Green and Mr. Wheeler opposed the measure at the previous meeting. Controller Green said that it would be proper for the board to instruct the Corporation Counsel to defend the rights of the City in opposing the order when it is returnable. Mayor Wickham then observed that he had already transmitted the papers to the Corporation Counsel, who would oppose the application for a mandamus. The board then authorized the Controller to issue Croton Aqueduct stock to the amount of $50,000 to pay the big-pipe men employed by the Department of Public Works, and also $30,000 Croton Water main stock for the purpose of erecting a new pumping engine for the high service supply at High Bridge.

LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED APPEALS DISMISSED.

THE COURT OF APPEALS DENY EACH POINT PRESENTED BY THE APPELLANTS—THE ACT OF 1875 CONSTITUTIONAL—A BILL OF PARTICULARS DENIED.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following cases were decided:

The People of the State of New-York, respondents, vs. William M. Tweed, impleaded, &c., appellants.—David Dudley Field for appellants; Wheeler H. Peckham for respondents. Church, Chief Justice.

The questions presented on this appeal are: First, whether the defendant can be held to bail in a second action commenced for the same cause as a previous action discontinued. The defendant invokes the maxim, "Nemo debit bis vexari pro una et eadem causa." (3 Moore, 607.) Assuming that this is for the same cause of action as the previous action, it is always a question of fact depending upon circumstances whether the second action is vexatious. When such is the fact, the general rule is that the defendant shall not be again arrested; otherwise he may be. The exemption is not a matter of legal right, but is to be determined by the circumstances, (1 Chitty Rep., 161-273; K. B. 2 Wilson, 381; 2 Stra., 12-16; K. B. 1 do., 439; 14 J. R., 346; 8 Tan., 24.) The first action was discontinued upon the final decision of this court against the right to bring it in the name of the people of the State. A special act of the Legislature was subsequently obtained authorizing it, and this action was commenced in pursuance of such act. The good faith of the former prosecution is not questioned, and the circumstances repel the idea of vexation. It is not reviewable in this court. Second—The second point is that the first action was not discontinued when the arrest was made, and this is affirmed upon the ground that the costs of the former action had not been paid. The action was discontinued by an order of the Special Term and the plaintiffs were ordered to pay the costs, which was offered to be done on behalf of the plaintiffs as soon as adjusted. We think the order of discontinuance was valid and effected from the time it was served, and the plaintiffs would not be in fault until the defendant procured the costs, to be adjusted and demanded, which was never done. The question as to the remedy of the party would have been presented to the court below, and is a question of practice for that court to determine. Third—The next point urged is that the order to hold to bail should be vacated, because the plaintiffs also procured an attachment. It does not appear that any property was levied upon by virtue of the attachment. Besides, this court has held that an order of arrest and attachment may be had in the same action, and that it is discretionary with the court to determine when both remedies may be resorted to, (50 N. Y., 456.) Being discretionary, it is not reviewable here. Fourth—It is also urged that the amount of bail is excessive. This is clearly a question of discretion with the court below, and so not appealable. There is no rule of law that a party shall not be held to bail in the sum of $3,000,000, especially in a case where the amount sought to be recovered is double that sum. Fifth—The last question presented is that the act of 1875, authorizing this action, is unconstitutional, upon the ground that the Legislature cannot intervene and authorize the Attorney General to prosecute for money belonging to the City or County of New-York. We agree with the counsel for the plaintiff that this is a question which should be litigated on the trial of the action, and not determined upon a special motion, for obvious reasons urged by him. It is not improper, however, to say that in the former action, this court, while holding that the action could not then be prosecuted in the name of the people of the State, intimated that the Legislature had the power to authorize such prosecution by statute. The act of 1875 was passed for that purpose. I have examined the brief of the learned counsel and the opinion of Cooley, J., cited by him in 28 Mich., 228, containing an able discussion of the relations existing between the State Government of Michigan and municipalities within its jurisdiction, and the right of the former to control the local concerns of the latter, and they have failed to convince me that the Legislature of this State does not possess full power, except as restricted in the Constitution, to control by direct legislation the local affairs of a public nature of any of the civil divisions of the State. This general proposition was affirmed by this court in The People vs. Flagg, 46 N. Y., 401. It is, however, unnecessary to elaborate the question or definitely adjudicate it, as it more properly belongs to the trial of the action. The appeal must be dismissed.

The People, respondents, vs. William M. Tweed, impleaded, &c., appellant.—D. D. Field for appellant; W. H. Peckham for respondents. Miller, Justice.

The questions arising upon this appeal are purely legal, and must be disposed of according to strict legal rules. As to that portion of the order in relation to a bill of particulars, it is sufficient to say that it was a matter purely discretionary, as was recently held by this court in the case of Tilton vs. Beecher. No question arises as to the burden of proof which presents an exception, which takes the case out of this general rule. The refusal of the court to extend the time to demur upon the decision of the appeal from the order of the Special Term was also a matter of discretion, with the exercise of which this court should not interfere. The defendant could have demurred to the complaint in the first instance had he chosen to do so, and thus have presented the question as to whether the City was a proper party, as well as such others as could properly arise in that form. As he sought by motion to have the pleading made more specific, he has no just ground for complaint that the court in view of all the facts, compelled him to answer. Nor does the stipulation of the plaintiff's attorney in any way appeal the question, for it was superseded by the order of the Special Term, which gave the defendant time to answer or demur, &c., until twenty days after the service of the amended complaint. When that order was reversed on appeal the court had full power to direct what terms should be imposed upon the defendant. The complaint does not contain a separate charge for neglect and another for conspiracy. It purports to give a history of the acts connected with the conspiracy, and therein it appears by way of narration that the defendant and his associates were justly chargeable with negligence as well as fraud in the performance of their official duty. This clearly is not a separate and distinct claim for a neglect of duty, upon which the action was based, but a statement of a fact auxiliary to, and in aid of, the general charge of conspiracy, by means of which the money was obtained. It may be regarded as a part of the alleged conspiracy, and appropriately inserted in presenting its real character, and as constituting a portion of the cause of action against the defendant, the question as to compelling an election, therefore, between the charges of conspiracy and the charge of neglect does not arise. Even if it did, the right to compel an election would also be a matter of discretion of the court to which the application was addressed. The learned counsel for the defendant insists that the different acts of fraud referred to in the complaint, and specifically stated in the schedules, should be stated separately in conformity with section 167 of the Code. In this I think he is entirely in error. This position is based upon the ground that each of the items constitutes a separate, distinct, and independent transaction, and therefore each one of them forms of itself one cause of action. I am at a loss to see how such can be the case in an action like the present, any more than in a case where the action is brought upon an account composed of different articles furnished at different times and of various amounts. The pleader here alleges that by virtue of an act of the Legislature it was enacted that all liabilities against the County of New-York should be audited by certain officers, who were named, and be paid to the parties entitled to receive the same upon the certificate of said officers; that, with the intent to cheat and defraud, the defendant, Tweed and one Watson did unlawfully and fraudulently combine, conspire, and agree together to procure false and pretended claims to be set up, allowed, and paid in formal compliance with the same act; that these pretended claims falsely alleged and purporting to be such liabilities of the County, amounting to over six millions of dollars, as specified in the schedule annexed, which was made a part of the complaint, were, in apparent formal compliance with the act, certified to have been audited and allowed, when they were not examined or audited; and only one meeting of the Board of Auditors was ever held at which the accounts, claims, or liabilities against the County were presented or considered, or any proceeding had thereat, except that a paper, which is set forth, was subscribed by said auditors. That said Watson, or his assistants, acted upon said pretended accounts of claims in the schedule and attached certificates to the same, and that they were all false, fictitious and fraudulent, and did not represent any liabilities against the County which were directed to be audited, provided for, or paid, within the meaning of the act.

Some other allegations are made, not material to be stated. As the complaint alleges that all the items set forth in the schedule were fraudulent and certified in pursuance of a general conspiracy, a statement in detail of each one separately would be unnecessary, and there is no rule of law which requires such detailed particularity in stating a cause of action of this character. At common law, in ordinary actions of assumpsit, a general statement of an account comprehending numerous causes of action is regarded as sufficient. There is less reason for requiring a more particular statement under the Code, which was designed to simplify pleadings, and would fail to accomplish its purpose if so great and tedious prolixity was demanded. Even although in an indictment under the strict rules applicable to criminal pleadings, separate counts are required for each item, this rule bears no analogy to a case where a cause of action arises embracing a large number of items. The auditing of each item of the entire claim did not constitute a single act of fraud of itself, which, necessarily, and for that reason, must be prosecuted as a separate cause of action, but is one of a series of acts in connection with a general conspiracy alleged, which forms a part of the entire action and the whole demand of the plaintiff. The case of Forsyth vs. Edminston, (11 How. Pr. R., 409,) which is cited, bears no analogy to the case at bar and presents entirely different aspects. The question now presented did not arise, and none of the cases referred to are in conflict with the views expressed. It should be entirely clear upon a motion of the court to compel the plaintiff to make his complaint more definite and certain, that the pleading is insufficient before the court should interfere, and unless such is plainly the case, the relief demanded should be refused. It is not apparent here that there was any defect in this respect, and as such applications are addressed very much to the discretion of the court, the decision of the General Term is final, and no appeal lies therefrom to this court—(matter of Duff, 10 Abb., N. S., 416.) It was not necessary that the interest of the City should be stated specifically, and it was quite enough to set forth that it had some right or interest in the premises. From the observations made, and independent of any other consideration, it is evident that the decision of the General Term was made upon all the points presented, in the exercise of a legal discretion existing in that court, and no legal right having been violated, it is not the subject of review in this court. (See Howell vs. Mills, 53 N. Y., 335; Livermore vs. Bainbridge, 56 N. Y., 72; Tabor vs. Gardner, 41 N. Y., 232.)

The appeal should therefore be dismissed, with costs.

All concur. Messrs. Allen and Earl, JJ., concur in result.

SCANNELL'S SECOND TRIAL.

APPEARANCE OF THE PRISONER AFTER THREE YEARS IN THE TOMBS—FOUR JURORS SECURED.

The second trial of John Scannell for the killing of Thomas Donahue, in Johnson's pool-room, on the eve of election in 1872, was begun yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Barrett. District Attorney Phelps appeared for the people, aided by Assistant District Attorneys Lyon and Rollins. The prisoner is defended by William A. Beach, Charles S. Spencer, William F. Howe, and Peter Mitchell, all of whom defended Scannell on his former trial, when the jury disagreed. Scannell was attended in court by his wife and sister and a young lady friend of his wife, together with some few male friends. Scannell does not appear to have suffered from his three years' confinement in the Tombs, the only change being that which is due to a clipping of his formerly long, yellowish side whiskers.

When the case was called Mr. Beach interposed an objection to the regularity of the jury panel as drawn by the present Commissioner of Jurors, which was overruled. The drawing of the jury was then begun, and to each Mr. Beach put questions as to whether he believed insanity a valid defense in the case of a person charged with murder, and as to whether he entertained prejudice against the carrying of fire-arms. These were at the outset overruled, but were formally put by Mr. Beach in the case of each juror called, and were regularly overruled. Some eighty jurors were called and examined. The defense interposed eight peremptory challenges, and the prosecution three. But four qualified jurors were obtained as the result of the day's proceedings—John A. Giesbusch, wool importer, of No. 405 Broome street; David J. Dennett, lumber dealer, of No. 4 East Union square; James J. Hicks, wrecker, of No. 236 East Fifty-ninth street, and Samuel Booth, boiler-maker, of No. 546 West Thirty-fifth street. The court, at 5:30 o'clock, adjourned until this morning.

PRINCE LEO'S HISTORY.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE—HOW THE "PRINCE" WAS INDENTURED AND TRAINED—TWO "PRINCE LEOS."

The case in which it is sought to take the juvenile acrobat, Frederick Berger, better known as "Prince Leo," from the custody and control of Walter Leonard, under whom he performed on the tight-rope at the Tivoli, was resumed yesterday morning, and testimony for the defense opened by Mr. Langbein calling his client, Leonard, who testified, in substance, as follows:

My real name is Wallington L. Husband; my professional name is "Walla Leonard;" I am married, but have no family; I live at No. 216 South Eighth street, Philadelphia; I heard that Mr. Frederick Berger had this child, and I got him indentured to me until he was fifteen years of age, on Sept. 24 last, at the office of George Jeffrey, No. 139 South Fifth street, Philadelphia; the papers of indenture never went through the court; I taught the child the tight-rope and the "slide for life;" I had him two weeks and a half before that on trial; I used to put the child in a room where a tight-rope was, and let him act according as he liked; when he felt like it he got on the rope, and when he didn't he played or studied; the first public performance I gave with the child was on Oct. 8, in Miller's Winter Garden, Philadelphia, when he did the tight-rope and the slide; the rope on which the child performed was only ten feet from the floor at the highest part; I brought the child to this City about Nov. 1; I only rehearsed with the child two or three times at the Tivoli; the child always had a folded towel, about two inches thick, inside of its tights; the balancing-pole of ten pounds was adapted to the weight of the child, or nearly adapted; it ought to have been about a pound heavier to have been just right; I can teach my child to walk on a tight-rope in a week without scolding or whipping him; the child always put on the blindfold bandage himself, and could see with it on, it being just high enough for him to look down and see the rope plainly; it would be impossible to perform on the tight-rope entirely blindfolded. The highest point at which the rope was elevated at the Tivoli was ten feet; the sliding process was easier and safer than it looked to be, and the child was always caught and stopped just before he reached the foot of the rope; there was no netting under the rope, but there was always a rope to catch the child, and there were two men below the tight-rope, one on each side, to catch the child if he fell; I never remember beating the child, except once with a slipper, when he disobeyed me about another matter than the performance; the testimony that I pulled the child's nose and ears is false; the child never exhibited any fear, but was always willing and glad to perform; the child had a cough when I got him, and I and my wife nearly cured him; my wife and myself taught the child his letters and taught him how to write.

Cross-examination by Mr. Gerry—I got $30 a week for the child's performance at the Tivoli; I got nothing for his performance in Philadelphia, he being only on trial there; this was not the only child that I have ever trained; my wife gave the child religious instruction and took him to church; my wife is a Catholic; I think the child's father is a Presbyterian; when I was in Philadelphia I had another "Prince Leo," who used to practice with this one; the other was called "Prince Leo," senior, and this one "Prince Leo," junior; a Mme. Lopez, claiming to be a Mrs. Anna Stevens, and to be the mother of "Prince Leo," senior, got him from me by habeas corpus proceedings in Philadelphia, but she is a bad woman, who trains children for acrobatic performances, treating them in a very cruel manner; she now has four children in training, one not more than five years old and one only a baby; the way I got the child in this case was by an advertisement in the *Ledger*; I got seventeen answers, and could have had seventeen children; if I advertised in the City of New-York I could have a thousand children glad to come and their parents to have them come; I have heard since this case came on that the child fell down stairs before I got him and hurt his back; I am willing to give him to his father.

Frederick Berger, the father of the "Prince," testified that he was a dealer in second-hand materials in Philadelphia; that he got a separation from his wife through a lawyer who "put it up" for him; that he had eight children, a majority of whom had been put out, or adopted, through a Christian missionary's efforts; that he bound the child, as testified to by Leonard; he had come on to this City to take his child back; heard through the papers that the child was injured by his performance, and wanted to get him back, if that was so; didn't think at first that the performance was injurious, and believed then that Leonard treated him well; several people now stood ready to give the child a home.

George W. Husband, the father of Leonard, testified that his son took to gymnastics to benefit his health, and found his health improved thereby; he thought that his son left the butcher business to become a trapeze performer because his employer wanted him to work on Sundays.

Adrian H. Searles, a gymnast at the Tivoli, testified that he had seen the "Prince" perform at the Tivoli, and had not noticed that he was ill-treated by Leonard; he had heard Leonard once speak cross to the "Prince."

Jacob Fox and John N. Burton, performers at the Tivoli, gave testimony, the substance of which was that acrobatic performances were sometimes, but very seldom, dangerous, and that the "Prince" had not turned a somersault from Leonard's shoulder, as testified to by a witness on the other side.

The further hearing was adjourned to 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning.

JUDGE VAN BRUNT'S COURT.

Judge Charles H. Van Brunt had been assigned by presiding Judge Noah Davis to hold Part II. of the Supreme Court during the present month, and had sent word to Judge Davis that he expected to be here from Paris to open the court on the first day of the term, but has failed thus far to appear, and no business has been done in this Part since the first day of the term. Judge Westbrook was to have begun on Monday last to sit during the present week, but did not appear either on Monday or yesterday. Judge Donohue came from Chambers and adjourned the part on Monday to yesterday, and yesterday again adjourned it to Friday morning, but it is not certain that any Judge will be present to hold the court then. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, who corresponds with Judge Van Brunt, said yesterday that he believed that Judge Van Brunt was now on his way back to this country, but would not be likely to be able to sit during the present term.

AN OLD CORONER'S BILL SETTLED.

A Marine Court jury yesterday gave a verdict against ex-Coroner Keenan for the full amount of the stenographer's fees for taking the testimony in the Westfield disaster inquests, four years ago, with interest to date and costs. The case was tried before Judge Shea. The defendant admitted the value of plaintiff's services, but claimed that he did not employ him. The plaintiff testified that the clerk to the then Board of Coroners asked him, on behalf of Keenan, to take the testimony, and that subsequently Keenan used it and promised to pay for it. He was corroborated by several others, including one of Keenan's own witnesses. It was also shown that Keenan endeavored to collect the claim from the City by adding $35 to the plaintiff's account and sending a bill to the Supervisors for the gross sum. Mr. Spellissy, on behalf of the plaintiff, contended that the Coroner was liable under the recent decisions of General Terms, both of the Common Pleas and Supreme Courts.

A DESPERADO ON TRIAL.

THOMAS DULLY ARRAIGNED BEFORE RECORDER HACKETT—CHARGED WITH SHOOTING A POLICE OFFICER.

Thomas Dully was placed on trial before Recorder Hackett, in the General Sessions, yesterday, charged with feloniously assaulting Police Officer McEvetty. From the evidence produced by Assistant District Attorney Bell, it appeared that on the night of the 19th of June last a young man named Daly was assaulted and robbed by the Forty-second street gang on Third avenue, and made a complaint against Thomas and John Dully at the Nineteenth Precinct Station-house. Officers John O'Brien and Grainger were detailed to arrest the robbers, and in pursuance of that object rode down to Forty-second street and Third avenue, where the Dully brothers were standing with the rest of the gang. On seeing the approach of the officers they ran off, but were pursued and captured, O'Brien securing Thomas Dully and Grainger his brother. While being conveyed to the Station-house, Thomas repeatedly assaulted Officer O'Brien, and when near Forty-third street, John approached his brother's custodian and struck him from behind, felling him to the ground. Both brothers then made a desperate effort to escape, and the struggle which ensued was witnessed by Officer McEvetty, then off duty, at his home, No. 672 Third avenue, who rushed out to the assistance of Officer O'Brien. McEvetty immediately seized Thomas Dully, who was standing over the prostrate form of O'Brien, whereupon Dully drew a pistol and fired three shots at O'Brien. The first shot missed and the other two struck McEvetty, one going through his right arm and the other striking him in the left breast, its course toward the heart being fortunately impeded by a thick leather pocket-book which McEvetty carried in his breast pocket. O'Brien then fired at Dully, and wounded him in the breast, whereupon the desperado surrendered and was taken to the station-house. In the mêlée John Dully escaped, and has not since been seen in the City. Thomas Dully was subsequently placed on trial for highway robbery, but, in consequence of the disappearance of the complainant, the District Attorney had to enter a nolle prosequi in the case. On the trial for the felonious assault yesterday the above facts were testified to by the Police officers and a number of citizens who witnessed the occurrence.

The prisoner, in his own behalf, swore that he had been unmercifully clubbed by O'Brien, and resisted the efforts of the officer to take him to the station-house. In the struggle which followed he said O'Brien fired three shots, two of which took effect on the person of Officer McEvetty. Dully emphatically denied having fired any shots at McEvetty, and said that the charge against him had been concocted by O'Brien out of revenge. Several witnesses for the defense were examined by Mr. John O. Mott in corroboration of Dully's version of the affair, and were subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by Mr. Bell. After the summing up of Assistant District Attorney Bell and Mr. Mott, the court adjourned until this morning, when Recorder Hackett will charge the jury.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

CAPITATION TAX ON IMMIGRANTS AT NEW-ORLEANS—VALIDITY OF CERTAIN TOWNSHIP BONDS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Argument was heard by the United States Supreme Court yesterday in the following cases:

No. 633.—*Commissioners of Emigration vs. The North German Lloyds.*—Appeal from the Supreme Court of Louisiana.—A statute of the State of Louisiana provides that the owner or consignee of every vessel arriving at the port of New-Orleans from any place without the State shall give a bond or pay $2 for every alien passenger or person landed, the condition of the bond being that such passenger shall not become a public charge within five years from its date. The appellee seeks to restrain the State Commissioners from enforcing that statute on the ground that it is a regulation of commerce which a State has no right to establish, and that it is therefore repugnant to the Federal Constitution. The court below sustained the law, and the case is brought here and submitted without argument, on the printed briefs, the appellants resting on the ground that this tax is a restriction of commerce in that it refuses the subjects of commerce and transportation the privilege of passing freely from one State to another.

J. P. Horner, for appellees; C. S. Walker for appellants.

No. 728.—*Humboldt Township, Kan., vs. Long et al.*—Certificate of division from the Circuit Court for Kansas.—This is an action on bonds issued by the township, and the question at the Circuit Court was whether the bonds were sufficiently definite in terms to make them negotiable, so as to entitle the plaintiff to the benefits of a bona fide holder, and whether they were rendered invalid by the election which was to determine whether they should be issued or not having taken place in a shorter time after call than fixed in the statute, or by reason of an over-issue. On these questions the Judges were divided in opinion, and the case is certified here. The bonds recite that they are payable on the condition that the Fort Scott and Allen County Railroad, for whose benefit they were issued, shall run through the township, and this is the contingency which the counsel for the municipality urges destroys the negotiable character of the bonds. Such a condition, it is contended, takes away such a character, and defeats the claim. Submitted without argument. Wilson Thompson, and Cotes & Keflinger for plaintiff in error; G. C. Clemens for defendant.

No. 45.—*Sarah Ann Dorsey, appellant, vs. Simon Jackson.*—This cause was argued by Mr. A. G. Riddle, of counsel for the appellant, and by Mr. Francis Miller and Mr. W. A. Meloy for the appellee.

Case No. 47.—*The Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. The Trustees of Sixth Presbyterian Church.*—The argument of this cause was commenced by Mr. Wayne McVeigh, of counsel for the plaintiff in error.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

COURT OF APPEALS.

In the Court of Appeals Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1875, the following cases were heard:

MOTIONS.

The Agricultural Bank vs. Sheffield.—Motion to place on calendar granted. Samuel Hand for motion.

Price vs. Keyes.—Motion for reargument. Samuel Hand for motion; A. J. Parker opposed.

No. 110.—*Godfrey vs. Moser.*—Motion to amend return. Martin Connolly and N. C. Monk for motion; Joseph R. Flanders opposed. Ordered that argument be suspended until appellant has opportunity to move at the General Term.

Ross vs. Roberts.—On motion of Charles S. Baker, ordered upon the calendar to be submitted when reached.

APPEALS FROM ORDERS.

No. 340.—*Louisa Donai Whele, respondent, vs. William C. Conner, Sheriff, &c.*—Appeal argued by Almon Goodwin, of counsel for appellant, and by Charles Whele for respondent.

No. 321.—*The People, &c., ex rel. Buckley, Treasurer, &c., respondent, vs. The Board of Police and Excise of Brooklyn, appellants.*—Argued by John H. Kneeble, of counsel for appellants, and by D. M. Dewitt for respondent.

No. 329.—*Abram Fryer, respondent, vs. Stephen Rockfeller et al., appellants.*—Argued by Isaac L. Egbert, of counsel for appellants, and by J. S. Lamoreaux for respondent.

No. 323.—*Joseph Leavy, appellant, vs. Mary C. Gardner, Executrix, &c., respondent.*—Argued by T. H. Hubbard, of counsel for appellant, and by William A. Duer for respondent.

No. 330.—*James Bathgate, Administrator, &c., et al., respondents, vs. John B. Haskin et al., appellants.*—Argued by Abel Crook, of counsel for appellants, and by George W. Stephens for respondents.

GENERAL CALENDAR.

Geery vs. Geery.—Argument resumed. Case still on.

DECISIONS.

Ross vs. Roberts.—Motion granted, on payment of the costs of the remittitur and $10 costs of opposing the motion, and on condition that appellant stipulates to submit on printed briefs on his part.

The Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company vs. Barnes.—Motion granted, with costs, unless appellant within twenty days pay $10 costs of motion and file a new bond in proper form with sufficient sureties.

The Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company vs. The Vermont and Canada Railroad Company.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Knowlton vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.—Motion granted, with costs of appeal up to time of making motion, and $10 costs of motion.

Judgments reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event.—Welch vs. Cochran; Swift vs. Massachusetts Life Insurance Company.

Appeals dismissed with costs.—People vs. Tweed; People vs. Tweed.

A LONG TIME ON HIS WAY TO PRISON.

David Leavitt, with numerous aliases, was brought before Judge Blatchford, in the United States Circuit Court, upon a writ of habeas corpus granted his counsel, A. H. Purdy, who sought his discharge from the custody of Marshal Quimby, of the Northern District of New-York. Leavitt pleaded guilty in the United States Circuit Court at Rochester, N. Y., last May to an indictment charging him with smuggling silks from Canada. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, but pending his removal made his escape from the Rochester Jail, and was rearrested here a few days ago. He was taken before Judge Donohue on a writ of habeas corpus, but this was dismissed. Judge Blatchford then granted another writ, and this was argued before him yesterday. Mr. Purdy claimed that the defendant was entitled to a discharge, as the term of imprisonment to which he had been sentenced had expired, and he could not now be put in prison on this sentence. Assistant District Attorney Foster, who appeared for the Marshal, argued that there were no authorities to sustain the position taken by the counsel. Judge Blatchford so held, and said that he would assume that since his escape Leavitt had merely been on his way to prison, and he would remand him to the custody of the Marshal, for the purpose of being taken there.

COURT NOTES.

George Simonson, who was arrested on Monday night while attempting to commit a burglary on the premises No. 640 Eighth avenue, was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, and was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

On application of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, Charles Mylins, proprietor of the Old Chatham Street Theatre Saloon, was temporarily enjoined from giving performances there, on account of previous non-payment of license, and yesterday the injunction was made permanent by Judge Donohue.

Robert Foster, F. W. Hoffman, George Glasser, David J. Mills, and T. W. Lamvitt, were examined before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday, on the John L. Brown will case on the part of proponents. Their testimony was to the effect that the deceased was perfectly sane for years previous to his death, and perfectly able to attend to his business.

In the case heard recently before Judge Van Vorst, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, involving the question whether the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company could execute a power of sale under a will, Judge Van Vorst decided yesterday that, under an act of the present year, the company had power to sell property left to Executors in trust.

Henry E. Starkweather, the father-in-law of ex-Gov. Hoffman, died while a suit was pending against him to recover for the City alleged overcharges of percentage made by him as Collector of Assessments. Gen. Barlow has noticed a motion for Saturday next, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to revive the action against the personal representatives of Mr. Starkweather.

The investigation in the matter of the supposed lost will of David L. Jackson, who died in 1871, was resumed yesterday morning before Surrogate Hutchings. S. F. Cowdrey, a lawyer, testified that he thought he did draw a will for Mr. Jackson about a year before he died, but he had no copy; he declined to answer concerning the provisions of the will, believing that such an action would be a breach of the confidence existing between lawyer and client. A further hearing in the matter will be had on Wednesday, the 24th inst.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Herries vs. Newell.—Motion denied, without costs.

Granted.—Picard vs. Schiffer; Second National Building and Mutual Loan Association vs. Limkauf; Mitchell vs. Benjamin; Jackson vs. Vorseler; Hanover National Bank vs. The Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad Company; Sanford vs. McCormack; Holbrooke vs. Collins; Bertram vs. Palmer; Manufacturers and Builders' Bank vs. Kirchner; Sariol vs. Davis; Domestic Sewing-machine Company vs. Archer; Redlich vs. Rauchfuss; Hall vs. Fay; Watkins vs. Traphagen; Domestic Sewing-machine Company vs. Archer; East River Savings Institution vs. Hall; Hebrew Free School Association vs. The Mayor, &c.; Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.; Rogers vs. Beeston; Pevser vs. Von Schoening; Hoffman vs. Hoffman; Paulding vs. Mills; Meyers vs. Leinkauf; Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Wylins; Salmon vs. Gedney; Stellenworf vs. Caril; Glen Cove Starch Manufacturing Company vs. Brown; Forbes vs. Willis; Judson vs. Darlington; Marcellin vs. Hodges; Brice vs. Kamak; Cambers vs. Katz; Holland vs. The Mayor, &c.; Dalley vs. The Mayor, &c.; Farley vs. Brunner; Chamberlin vs. Birsicks; Rapelye vs. Jackson; Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Deeliner; Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Fitzsimmons; Fry vs. Thomson; Ainsworth vs. Backus; Phillips vs. Cudlipp; Bank of British North America vs. Hubbell; Excelsior Savings Bank vs. Merchants' Life Insurance Company; Mathes vs. Sharp; Matter of the Metropolitan Collar Company.

Motions Denied.—Merchants' National Bank vs. The Howe Machine Company; Henderson vs. Henderson; Jesup vs. Adee; Man. Life Insurance Company vs. O'Shea; Cowden vs. Teale; Logan vs. Merwin.

Stewart vs. Bramhall.—Nothing to show the amount of judgment.

United States of America vs. Levett.—Writ dismissed.

Sheady vs. Loader.—Plaintiff cannot name guardian for infant defendant; he cannot be both plaintiff and defendant.

Denied.—Jung vs. Wagstaff; Barkley vs. Ortel.

Lewis vs. Clark.—Order granted.

By Judge Lawrence.

Hecker vs. Hecker.—Granted.

Lenoy vs. Webb.—I desire counsel to send me a memorandum of the grounds on which the amendment to the decree is asked for and resisted, such memorandum to be served by each party on the other and handed in to me within five days from date.

Wilson vs. Harney.—Motion granted, with costs. Opinion.

James vs. Carr.—Order granted.

Hewlett vs. Wood.—Motion denied, with costs; memorandum.

Rocky Mountain Bank vs. Bliss.—Motion denied; memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Crowell vs. Guion.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Armstrong vs. McLaughlin et al.—Referee's report confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale.

Goldberg vs. Levinson et al.—The Receiver may have leave to sue.

Motions Granted.—Cary vs. Fox; McMurty et al. vs. Ortel et al.

Gutch et al. vs. Crowley.—Order settled.

The Produce Bank vs. Morton et al.—The within case is settled and ordered to be filed and to be annexed to the judgment roll.

James Ryan vs. Catharine Ryan.—Rule No. 87 requires service of the summons and complaint.

In the matter of the application of John Horn et al., infants for leave to sell their real estate.—Guardian's bond approved.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Kelly vs. West et al.—Order settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

Masters vs. The Electric Life Insurance Company.—Preliminary objections overruled. Motion to be heard on the merits.

Tyrell et al. vs. Gallagher et al.—Exceptions overruled and report confirmed. See memorandum for counsel.

White vs. Stout.—Memorandum for counsel.

Hennessey et al. vs. Frank.—Injunction sustained.

Mary A. Hunter vs. John W. Hunter.—Affidavits of service insufficient.

Motions Granted.—Lilienthal vs. the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company; Cantrell, &c., vs. Chamberlain; Costello vs. Hart et al.; Morris vs. Rauss.

Lawrence vs. Harwig.—Report of Referee confirmed and judgment of foreclosure and sale ordered.

Stillman vs. Kennedy.—Application granted and reference ordered.

New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Glass.—Publication ordered.

Loeschmann vs. McGown.—Appeal dismissed.

Clark vs. Clark.—Motion denied, without prejudice.

Hall vs. Briggs.—Receiver appointed.

Wulfing vs. Bancroft.—Receiver allowed to commence action.

ARREST OF A DISHONEST GOVERNESS.

On Sunday last Marie Adelaide Gautier, a young French woman, who for several months had been employed as a governess in the family of Mr. Daniel A. Dwight, of No. 173 Beacon street, Boston, left her employer's house without warning, and during the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Dwight. After her sudden disappearance it was discovered that several articles of jewelry and a large quantity of wearing apparel, valued in all at $1,000, were missing. Miss Gautier was suspected, and the matter was placed in the hands of Chief Savage, of the Boston Police. The girl was traced to the railroad depot in Boston, where it was learned that she had taken the night train for this City. Detective Dearborn, of the Boston Police, was despatched in search of her, and arrived here yesterday morning. He applied to Superintendent Walling for assistance, and Detective Kealey, of the Central Office, was detailed to aid him. The officers discovered that the girl they were looking for had arrived at the Grand Central Depot on Monday morning with two large trunks. She was traced to a respectable boarding-house in Clinton place, where she was found and arrested. Two large trunks in her possession were seized by the Police, and on being opened were found to contain all the property stolen from her former mistress, and a great many other articles which she had taken and which had not been missed. Among the contents of the trunks were two elegant dresses which cost $600, and which had never been worn; two handsome gold lockets, several articles of silver-ware, a quantity of fine under-clothing and household linen. The prisoner was taken to the Washington Place Police Court, and as she consented to return to Boston without waiting for a requisition she was delivered to Detective Dearborn, who left the City with his prisoner last evening.

RECHABITES IN COURT.

Washington Tent, No. 1, of the Independent Order of Rechabites, had $4,655 93 in bank. John Lafond, James Anderson, and Thomas Clark, Trustees of the tent, were deposed from office. They allege that this act was the result of a conspiracy entered into by Patricius M. Stackpole, the Grand Ruler, and others, to get possession of the money above mentioned; and on the grounds that their deposition was in violation of the rules of the order, and that it was necessary to reorganize the tent, applied to Judge Donohue yesterday, asking that the present officers be deposed, the tent dissolved, and a Receiver appointed. In opposition to this application it was contended that the applicants had violated a by-law of the tent by depositing the money without the concurrence of the Grand Ruler, had refused to give up the papers belonging to the tent, and had taken away from it other papers and a sealed box. In rejoinder, the Trustees claimed that they were the sole custodians of the property they held. Decision was reserved.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 16.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Wednesday, Nov. 17, 1875: Nos. 5, 34, 39, 40, 42, 43, 29, 25.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1—Bank of B. N. A. vs. Hubbell.
5—Hartshorne vs. Battershall.
11—Nathan vs. Waittsfelder.
12—Partridge vs. Panier.
22—Knapp M'f'g Co. vs. Harrison.
34—Broadway vs. Eisner.
36—Norton vs. Nostrand.
40—McKinley vs. Johnson.
57—Collins vs. Buddensick.
59—Wilder vs. Hitchcock.
62—Clews vs. Paine.
67—Weber vs. Webber.
71—Benedict vs. Board of Assessors.
86—Braisted vs. Wood.
87—Same vs. Same.
89—The People vs. Tweed (No. 2.)
90—Tone vs. Board of Assessors.
91—Anderson vs. Board of Assessors.
92—Murray vs. Board of Assessors.
93—Johnson vs. Board of Assessors.

Nos.
98—Salvey vs. F. M. T. A. B. Society.
99—McIntosh vs. Cohen.
100—May vs. Cohen.
107—Baxter vs. Drake.
117—Livingston vs. White.
122—Collins vs. Collins.
124—Baxter vs. Drake.
127—Fay vs. Harley.
131—Harding vs. Warrin.
138—Condict vs. United States Gas Co.
148—Stevenson vs. Stewart.
154—Knabe vs. Peck.
159—Bartlett vs. Einstein.
161—Bradhurst vs. Bell.
176—Nat. Bank, Morristown vs. Tallmadge.
178—The People vs. Tweed.
179—Same vs. Same.
192—Torrens vs. Schwade.
193—McCallum vs. Jackman.
215—Wette vs. P. P. F. Grounds Ass'n.
216—Fisher vs. Frey.
222—Tolson vs. Carr.
224—Moran vs. Watkins, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Adjourned until Friday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Case on. No. 529—Lilienthal vs. Ocean National Bank. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. Issues of law and fact.
362—Van Ranst vs. N. Y. Col. of Vet. Sur's.
421—Neilson vs. Tracy, &c.
445—Barnett vs. Barnett et al.
434—Wilmot vs Clark, et al.
403—Malcolm vs. Evans et al.
401—Fairbanks, Jr. vs. Sargent.
153—Beringer vs. Schaefer.
576—Sandford vs. Un. D. Sav Inst.
581—Am. Fe. Guar. Soc vs. The Mayor, &c.
525—Post et al. vs. Bernheimer.
182—Delaney vs. Maloney
587—Sherry vs. Croiius, et al.

Nos.
611—Meyer vs. Meyer.
615—Un. D. Sav. Inst. vs. Clark et al.
615½—Same vs. Same.
616—McCabe vs. Young.
618—Sherman et al. vs. Stillman.
642—McGinnis &c. vs. Malcolm, &c.
209—McLean, &c. vs. McLean et al.
422—R. E. Trust Co. vs. Roder et al.
566—Douglass et al. vs. Glass et al.
584—Hayes vs. Dickinson.
135—Hard vs. Sturges et al.
185—Hurlbut vs. Sturges et al.
590—Wright vs. Sarner et al.
601—Sarley vs. Farrell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I,

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
1419—McParlan vs. McParlan et al.
765—Burnham vs. Brennan, &c.
823—Everson vs. Judson.
761—Gentil vs. Brennan, &c.
827—Harrington versus Beach.
843—Towle vs. Remsen.
575—Kupper vs. Hagen et al.
745—Crocker et al. vs. Luling et al.

Nos.
737—Balkwill vs. Dickel et al.
751—Loaners' Bank vs. Reeve et al.
715—Cobb vs. Wood.
863—Dwyer vs. Fowler, Jr.
787—Sun P. & P. Co. vs. Tribune Ass'n.
877—Myers vs. Lorillard S. S. Co.
879—Potts vs. Hyman, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos.
1332—Suebly vs. Conner, &c.
938—Campbell vs. Conner, &c.
696—Stafford P. Co. vs. Mosheimer.
898—Gillotte vs. Jackson et al.
800½—Geru vs. Fiske et al.
866—Fox et al vs. Marx, &c.
1420—Davis, &c., vs. Heckman.

Nos.
614—Medicus vs. Germania F. Ins. Co.
722—Narhu et al. vs. Brennan, &c.
902—Claflin et al. vs. Levy.
904—Pondir vs. Gould (No. 2.)
916—Hagaman vs. Burr.
920—Kinsley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
928—Whitney vs. White.
930—Dunphy vs. Erie Railway Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
9—Groesbeck vs. Groesbeck.
6—O'Callaghan vs. The Mayor, &c.
Law and Fact.
5—Welsh, &c., vs. Robinson.
10—Parker vs. Harrison.
14—Fairchild vs. Lynch.
27—Graham vs. Livermore et al.

Nos.
45—The Mayor, &c., vs. N. Y. and S. I. F. Co. et al.
23—Palmer vs. H. S. H. Med. Co. et al.
40—Collender vs. Griffith et al.
1—Offinger et al. vs. De Wolf.
43—Nitsckle vs. O'Neil et al.
50—Regner vs. Regner.
11—York &c., vs. Fuller.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
1569—Center vs. Garsen.
1434—Hammerstein vs. Morgan.
1577—Greene vs. Barmore.
2798—Phelps vs. King, &c.
2505—Leinecke vs. Brennan, &c.
1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
401½—Parker vs. O'Callaghan.
2287—Wright vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1269—Hook, &c., vs. Mathews.
2840—Ahrens, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
2776—P. and S. Manuf'g Co. vs. Wheeler.
1093—Davis, &c., vs. Brown et al.
1274—Dunn vs. Meserole.
1069—Molier et al. vs. Tuska.
403—Bennett et al. vs. Stern.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Daly, C. J.; Loew and J. F. Daly, JJ.

Nos.
92—Honig vs. Mills.
108—Burns vs. Sutro, &c.
110—Minden vs. Essig.
111—Ketty et al. vs. Steinhardt.
115—Heineman vs. Cheffee.
58—Lawrence et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
80—Haden et al. vs. Hanlon.

Nos.
3—Matter of Colah.
95—Paine vs. Bergh.
102—Sturgis vs. B. L. S. A. S. N. J. S. Co.
118—Anderson vs. Reilly.
76—Bruce vs. Hamilton.
107—Vanderpoel vs. Sullivan.
31—Pepper vs. Plunkett et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
2909—Neresheimer vs. Kline.
2910—Guthman vs. Kline.
895—Woelfer vs. G. L. of the U. S. of I. O. of F. S. of I.
2501—Cramer vs. Aitken.
3580—Goodman vs. Silberstein et al.
3534—Beers vs. Comstock, et al.
3399—Hanley vs. M. Hill Bank.
3587—Patrick et al. vs. Welsh.

Nos.
3590—Ceronny et al. vs. B. L. S. A. M. S. S. Co.
3591—Stevens vs. D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
3595—Hirschberg vs. Jacobs et a.
3596—Elias et al. vs. G. F. B. Manuf'g Co.
3598—Bookman vs. Dunne et al.
5393—Manuf's' & Mer's Bank & Shapter.
5688— —— vs. ——

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by McAdam, J.

Nos.
685—Bailey vs. Wallach et al.
3488—Mackesson vs. Sears et al.

Nos.
3492—Kirkland vs. Sears et al.
3535—Phelps vs. Currier.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Shea, C. J.

Nos.
2956—Simmons vs. Ehrlick.
4239—Deisle et al. vs. Bant.
5511—Donovan vs. Wheeler
3300—Bauer vs. Herberlein et al.
2012—Barnes vs. Baebler.
1918—Clarkson vs. Van Cott.
4295—Wagner vs. Meisner
4474—McCann vs. Sexton.

Mos.
5516—Smith et al. vs Jerangling.
5280—Wise vs. Schwab.
4844—Schubach vs. Willis.
5591—First National Bank Charleston, West Va., vs. Morgan.
5592—Same vs. Same.
191—McCormack et al. vs. Bissell.
5382—Island City Bank vs. Quackenbusch.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Thomas Dully, robbery, continued.
Henry Reikle, Bernard Isaac, robbery.
David Warner, felonious assault and battery.
Adam Brenner, felonious assault and battery.
James Wright, grand larceny.

Matthew Ryan, burglary.
Frederick W. Malloy, Patrick Welsh, burglary.
Solomon Manheim, grand larceny.
James Henry, grand larceny.
Carl Kreutzen, grand larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

John Scannell, homicide.

STATISTICS OF WYOMING.

Gov. Thayer, of Wyoming, sent his first annual message to the Territorial Legislature on the 3d inst. He says that the finances of the Territory are in a favorable condition. There is no Territorial debt, and there is a handsome surplus in the Treasury. The total value of property for the year 1875 is $8,684,000, showing an increase of over $1,50[illegible],000 for the last two years. He says that woman suffrage is popular, and the right not easily surrendered or taken away. The school system is regarded favorably. He favors reduction of city and county expenses, and urges a law limiting the power of County Commissioners and municipal officers. He recommends biennial elections to avoid expense, continuing all of the present officers until 1877, when, by an act of Congress amendatory to the organic act, the delegate to Congress might be elected. He also recommends a law to encourage immigration and the exemption from taxation of all capital engaged in manufacturing enterprises, or some law by which taxes may be rebated.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Proceedings in the court at Wilkesbarre, Penn., on the 6th inst., disclosed the perpetration of several petty frauds at the recent State election by Democrats. It was proved that the election returns officially filed in the Prothonotary's office had been altered, false and forged papers substituted for the genuine ones, and other frauds perpetrated in the interest of defeated Democratic candidates.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 West. Union...... 75⅞
1100 do.......... 75¾
300 Lake Shore....... 61⅞
100 do.......s3. 61⅞
200 do.......c. 61⅞
100 do.......... 61⅞
50 Del., L. & W....s3.119⅝
700 Pacific Mail....... 40½
300 do.......... 40⅝
200 do.......... 40¾
1100 do.......... 40⅞
200 do.......c. 40⅞
1700 do.......... 41
1500 do.......... 40⅞
600 do.......... 40¾
800 do.......s3. 40⅝
700 do.......... 40¾
200 do.......b45. 40⅞
1700 do.......... 40⅞
200 do.......c. 40⅞
1000 do.......b3. 41
100 do.......c. 40⅞
100 do.......... 40⅞
300 Union Pacific....... 72⅛
100 do.......... 72⅛
600 do.......... 72¾
100 do.......... 72½
100 North-western....... 39½
200 do.......s3. 39⅝
100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 27
100 do.......... 26¾

500 Ohio & Miss....... 19⅝
200 do.......c. 19½
100 do.......... 19½
200 do.......s3. 19⅝
2100 Erie Railway..... 16½
1700 do.......... 16⅜
800 do.......... 16¼
400 do.......... 16¼
200 do.......b30. 16¼
300 do.......... 16¼
300 do.......... 16¼
2000 do.......... 16¼
100 do.......b30. 16¼
2300 do.......... 16⅛
100 do.......s3. 16
800 do.......... 16⅛
400 do.......s3. 16⅛
400 do.......b3. 16¼
500 do.......... 16⅛
400 Han. & St. Jo....... 23½
300 do.......... 23¼
600 St. Paul Pref....... 66¾
300 do.......... 66½
100 Mich. Cen....... 65¾
100 do.......... 65⅞
100 St. Paul....... 37
300 do.......s3. 37
100 do.......... 36⅞
100 Panama....... 130½
100 do.......... 130¼
100 do.......... 130

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N......12.119⅝
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......12.120⅝
$15,000 U. S. 5-20s C., '68......12.121½
1,000 U. S. 5s, 1881, Coup......12.116⅛

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 N.C. 6s, iss. to N. C. R., A. & O. 45
3,000 Brk. 6s, W. L. 104
5,000 N. J. C. Con.... 105½
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Div. 95
4,000 do.......... 95¼
10,000 Mil. & St. Paul Con. S. F. 81
9,000 C. & N. W. Con. 97¼
500 C. & N. W. Con. C. Gold bds.. 87¾
2,000 do.....b. c. 88
1,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st. 106
5,000 Erie 1st....... 103½
2,000 Erie 3d....... 95¼
5,000 Mich. C. 7s.... 101⅝
4,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 102
21,000 N. Y. Cent. 6s, 1887.....b. c. 104
5,000 Har. 1st 7s, R. 111
2,000 O. & M. Con. S. F. 93¼
1,000 Ohio & M. Con. 93
18,000 Ohio & M. 2d.. 71
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 102¾
5,000 U. Pac. G. bds. 103⅞
3,000 do.....b. c. 103¾
3,000 do.......... 103⅞
5,000 Cl. & P. Con. S. F. 105½
16,000 M. & E. 1st. b. c. 116
15 Fourth Nat. Bank. 98
10 Merchants' Bank. 123
100 Q. Min. Co...b. c. 18
100 Quick. Pf. b. c. b3. 23½
200 do.......... 23
100 Con. Coal...b. c. 48
100 Canton Co...b. c. 40
100 Pro. Con. Land & Pet. Co...b. c. 93
800 Western Un..b. c. 75¾
400 do.......b3. 75⅞
1400 do.......... 75⅞
100 do.......s5. 75¾
200 do.......c. 75¾
100 do.......... 75⅞
100 do.......s3. 75⅝
500 do.......... 75⅝
1000 do.......s3. 75½
1300 do.......... 75⅝
20 N. Y. C. & H...b. c. 104¾
20 do.......... 105
200 Mich. Cent...b. c. 66
50 do.......... 65⅝
200 C. R. of N. J..b. c. 105¼
5 do.......c. 105
23 do.......... 105½
50 do.......... 105½
100 do.......s3. 105½
400 Pacific Mail..b. c. 40⅞
1100 do.......... 41
100 do.......b3. 41
2400 do.......... 41⅛
100 do.......... 41¼
4300 do.......... 41¼
2500 do.......... 41⅛
900 do.......b3. 41⅝
100 do.......b60. 41½
1000 do.......... 41¼
1500 do.......... 41⅛
1900 do.......... 41¼
100 do.......... 41
100 do.......s3. 41
1100 do.......... 41
1700 do.......... 40⅞
700 do.......s3. 40¾
100 do.......b3. 40⅞
500 do.......... 40¾
800 do.......... 40⅞
100 Union Pac....b. c. 72¾
100 do.......c. 72¾

320 U. S. Express..... 52
10 T., W. & W..b. c. 6¼
36 C., C., C. & I..b. c. 58
1100 Erie Rail....b. c. 16⅛
200 do.......s3. 16⅛
500 do.......... 16¼
200 do.......s10. 16
2700 do.......s3. 16⅛
800 do.......... 16
800 do.......... 15⅞
1600 do.......... 15¾
3600 do.......... 15⅝
2000 do.......s3. 15⅝
3300 do.......... 15½
1500 do.......... 15½
1000 do.......s3. 15¼
1800 do.......... 15⅜
800 do.......... 15½
700 do.......... 15⅝
1200 do.......... 15½
100 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 61⅛
500 do.......... 61⅞
100 do.......c. 61⅞
100 do.......... 61¾
700 do.......... 61⅝
500 do.......s3. 61⅝
1100 do.......... 61½
700 do.......... 61⅜
100 P. Ft. W. & C. G. b. c. 97⅜
100 do.......... 97¼
100 C. & N. W. b. c. s3. 39½
100 do.......b3. 39⅜
100 do.......s3. 39½
600 do.......... 39¼
500 do.......... 39⅜
200 do.......... 39¼
100 Chic. & N. West. Pref..b. c. b60. 53⅝
50 do.......... 53⅛
100 do.......s10. 53⅜
100 do.......s3. 53⅜
100 do.......... 53⅛
100 do.......b60. 53¼
100 C., M. & St. P...b3. 36⅞
100 do.......b3. 37
100 do.......... 36¾
100 do.......... 36⅝
200 do.......... 36⅜
100 C., M. & St. P. Pf. b. c. 66⅜
100 Del., L. & W. b. c. 119⅝
100 do.......c. 119⅞
100 N. Y., N. H. & H... 145
100 do.....b. c. 145¼
20 C., B. & Q. b. c. s3. 112¼
100 H. & St. Jo. b. c. s3. 23⅝
100 do.......... 23
100 do.......... 22⅞
100 do.......... 22¾
100 do.......... 22⅞
200 H. & St. Jo. Pf. b. c. 26⅝
200 P. R. of Mo. b. c. s3. 13
100 do.......... 13
100 do.......... 12¾
100 do.......... 12½
100 do.......... 12¼
300 do.......... 12
100 do.......... 11⅞
100 do.......... 11½
100 do.......... 11⅝
500 do.......... 11½
200 O. & Miss. b. c. s3. 19⅛
100 do.......b3. 19⅜
300 do.......... 19⅝
100 do.......... 19⅛
200 do.......... 19⅛
800 do.......... 19
600 do.......s3. 19
100 do.......... 18⅞
1400 do.......... 18⅞
900 do.......s3. 18¾
400 do.......... 18⅝

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$15,000 Reg. 5s, '81.. 115¾
10,000 D. of Col. 3-65s. 69¼
8,000 Can. So. 1st, coupon on.... 52
5,000 N. W. Con. G. Gold bds.. 87¾
2,000 North Mo. 1st. 90
5,000 Pitts. 4th....... 102⅛
3,000 Erie 4th....... 89
2,000 Harlem 1st..c. 111¼
40 Bank of Com'rce. 122¼
100 P. C. L. & Pet. Co. b3. 93¾
300 Western Union.... 75¾
100 do.......b3. 75⅞
300 Erie Railway.... 15½
300 do.......b3. 15½
900 do.......... 15⅝
25 American Exp.... 59¼
1200 Pacific Mail..b3. 41
400 do.......s3. 40⅞
1600 do.......... 41
100 do.......c. 41
200 Union Pacific.... 72¼
100 do.......c. 72⅛
200 Tol. & Wabash.... 5⅝
100 do.......s3. 5⅝
200 Han. & St. Jo.... 22⅞

200 Lake Shore....... 61½
400 do.......... 61⅜
200 do.......b3. 61½
1100 do.......... 61⅝
200 do.......s3. 61⅜
100 do.......b3. 61⅝
200 do.......... 61⅝
90 Morris & Essex.. 103⅛
300 North-western.... 39⅛
200 do.......b3. 39¼
200 do.......... 39¼
300 do.......s3. 39⅜
1300 St. Paul....... 36⅞
200 do.......... 36⅝
200 do.......b3. 36⅞
300 do.......s3. 36½
100 St. Paul Pref.... 66⅛
100 do.......... 66⅜
100 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 27
100 Ohio & Miss.... 18⅝
300 do.......... 18⅝
100 do.......b3. 18⅞
200 do.......... 18⅞
100 Pac. R. of Mo.... 11½
100 do.......s15. 11½
100 do.......... 12
100 do.......s30. 11¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65....... 116⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.... 119⅝
$50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67....... 121¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, '78.... 103
2,000 Mo. 6s, L. bds. 102⅛
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 46½
5,000 do.......... 46¾
1,000 do.......... 47
8,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 45½
5,000 Tenn. 6s, n. s. 46½
6,000 Dist. Col. 3.65s. 69½
5,000 Va. 6s, C., 2d s. 46
5,000 C., B. & Q. 7s. 108
1,000 Cen. Pac. 1st. 102¾
2,000 do.......... 102⅞
6,000 Chic. & N. W. Con. C. G. bds. 87⅝
1,000 do.......... 87¾
5,000 Chi. & N. W. G. 97¼
5,000 Mil. & St. Paul 7 3-10 C...b. c. 93½
5,000 do.......... 94
5,000 Mil. & St. Paul, I. & M. Div.... 85
2,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 93½
2,000 Ohio. & M. Con. 93¾
1,000 Mich. C. 7s.... 102
20 Butch. & Dro. B'k. 125
100 Pro. C. L. & P. Co. b. c. 94
100 Canton Co....... 40
300 West. U. Tel...b. c. 75¾
300 do.......... 75⅞
100 do.......... 75¾
100 do.......b3. 75⅝
300 do.......... 75⅝
600 do.......b3. 75⅝
600 do.......... 75½
300 do.......s5. 75½
100 do.......s4. 75½
800 do.......... 75⅝
200 do.......... 75½
100 Quicksilver.... 17¾
200 Pac. Mail....b. c. 41
300 do.......b3. 41⅛
200 do.......... 41⅛
100 do.......... 41
300 do.......... 40¾
400 do.......... 40⅞
700 do.......... 41
3700 do.......... 41⅛
800 do.......... 41¼

600 Erie....b. c. s3. 15½
800 do.......... 15½
300 do.......... 15⅝
300 do.......... 15¾
100 do.......... 15⅞
200 do.......... 15⅞
100 N. Y. C. & Hud. b. c. 104¾
40 do.......... 104⅞
100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 65½
200 L. S. & M. S. b. c. b3. 61⅝
400 do.......... 61⅝
200 do.......s3. 61⅝
100 do.......... 61⅝
400 do.......... 61⅛
200 do.......s3. 61¼
100 do.......... 61⅞
100 Ill. Central...b. c. 92
700 Chi. & N. W...b. c. 39⅛
100 C. & N. W. Pf. b. c. 53¼
300 do.......... 53
6 Cen. of N. J.... 105⅝
100 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 104⅛
100 Chi., M. & St. P. b. c. 36½
30 do.......... 36¾
200 Tol., W. & W. b. c. 5⅝
100 Ohio & M..b. c. b3. 19
300 do.......... 18⅞
300 do.......... 18¾
100 do.......... 18⅞
100 Han. & St. Jo. b. c. 22⅞
200 do.......... 23
100 do.......c. 23½
400 do.......... 23¼
100 do.......s3. 23¾
100 H. & St. J. Pf. b. c. 27½
100 do.......... 27⅝
100 P. R. of Mo. b. c. s30. 12
300 do.......... 12¼
500 do.......... 12
100 do.......s30. 11⅞
100 do.......... 12
100 do.......s3. 12¼
100 do.......s30. 12
100 do.......... 12½
100 do.......... 12
100 do.......... 11⅞
200 do.......... 11¾
200 St. L., I. M. & S. b. c. 15

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,500 Dist. Col. 3.65s. 69⅝
5,000 Va. 6s, C., 2ds. 46
10,000 H. & St. J. 8s. b3. 79½
3,000 do.......... 79¾
25,000 Harlem 1st. C. 111¾
5,000 St. P. 1st, I. & M. 86
300 Erie Railway...s3. 15⅝
400 do.......... 15⅝
700 do.......... 15½
100 Western Union.... 75⅝
300 do.......... 75¾
500 do.......s3. 75⅝
100 do.......b3. 75⅝
25 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 81¼
2200 Pacific Mail.... 41¼
3200 do.......... 41⅛
300 Union Pacific.... 72¼
300 North-western.... 39⅛

100 Lake Shore....... 61½
100 do.......b3. 61⅝
200 do.......... 61½
100 do.......s3. 61½
200 Panama....... 126
15 do.......... 127
200 North-western Pf. 53
100 St. Paul....... 36⅝
200 St. Paul Pf.... 66
100 Tol. & Wab.... 5⅞
50 Ft. Wayne.... 97⅜
600 Han. & St. Jo..b3. 23½
200 do.......... 23⅝
900 do.......... 23¼
200 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. 28½
600 Ohio & Miss.... 19
200 do.......... 18⅞
100 Pac. of Mo.... 12

TUESDAY, Nov. 16—P. M.

Speculation at the Stock Exchange to-day was firm at the opening, but subsequently a break in Erie caused a decline, in which the entire list more or less participated. Erie opened at 16½ and steadily receded until the price reached 15¼, with a subsequent recovery to 15⅝, and a final close at 15½. The course of the stock was in sympathy with the fluctuations in the London market. Pacific Mail in the early dealings advanced from 40½ to 41½, afterward reacted to 40¾, recovering in the closing transactions to 41¼. Lake Shore fluctuated between 61¼ and 61⅞, and closed at 61½. The extreme quotations for Union Pacific were 72¼ and 72¾, for North-western 39⅛ and 39½, and for St. Paul 36⅝ and 37. Western Union declined to 75½, Michigan Central to 65½, Hannibal and St. Joseph to 22¾, and Ohio and Mississippi to 18¾. The prices of these stocks in the closing dealings showed some recovery. Panama sold at 130½ and 125½. Missouri Pacific continues weak, declining to-day from 13 to 11¾, with only a fractional recovery. The transactions for the day footed up 148,000 shares, of which 49,000 were in Pacific Mail, 43,000 in Erie, 14,000 in Western Union, and 7,500 in Lake Shore.

Judge Donohue, of the Supreme Court, has, at the prayer of Mr. Aaron Freeman, granted a preliminary injunction against the Panama Railroad Company, restraining them from taking any steps for the establishment of a steam-ship line between New-York and Aspinwall and Panama and San Francisco, accompanied with an order to show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual. The complaint takes the ground that the establishment of the proposed line would be a violation of the charter of the Panama Company. The text of the complaint and orders will be found in our local columns.

The money market continues to work smoothly, and the supply of capital is ample to borrowers on the Stock Exchange at 3@3½ ₱ cent. There is nothing new to note in the movement of currency to and from this centre, the banks still remitting currency to the South and West for crop purposes in moderate amounts. Borrowers have no difficulty in obtaining accommodations at bank at 4@5 ₱ cent. on pledge of acceptable collaterals. Prime discounts are quoted at 6 to 8 ₱ cent., with this class of paper in scant supply. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $320,000.

The financial advices from London were meagre to-day, but those received were favorable. Consols exhibited strength, and closed at 94⅝@94¾, the highest prices for some days past. United States Bonds were quiet but firm, and closed as follows: Old 1865s, 103½; 1867s, 108¼; 10-40s, 104½@104⅝, and new 5s, 103¾. Erie was steady at 14¾ for the common until the close, when the stock declined to 14⅛@14¼; the preferred advanced to 28. The sterling exchange market was a shade weaker early in the day, and the rates for prime bankers' bills were reduced to $4 83½ for long, and to $4 87½ for demand. In the afternoon an advance to $4 84 and $4 88 was made, and business was reported at slight concessions. Gold was very quiet, and all the business was at 114⅜@114½, the former being the opening and closing quotation. Cash gold continues in good supply at about 1@2 ₱ cent. for carrying to flat. The market just now is being freely supplied with gold through the disbursements on account of called bonds by the Treasury.

Government bonds were firm, and slightly higher on small transactions. The dealings in railroad mortgages were large, and the market ruled firm. The Pacific issues and the Erie mortgages were, however, a fraction lower. In State bonds, Tennessee old advanced to 47. District of Columbia 3 65s were less active, with the transactions at 69¼@69⅝.

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending this date are $4,832,890, against $5,365,249 for the corresponding week in 1874, and $7,603,599 in 1873. The total exports of produce since Jan. 1, this year, amount to $222,144,117, against $256,158,083 for the corresponding period in 1874, and $265,192,846 in 1873.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1875.

Gold receipts	$949,448 77
Gold payments	265,768 28
Gold balance	42,851,638 28
Currency receipts	510,898 13
Currency payments	5,598,869 98
Currency balance	44,746,512 17
Customs	300,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 16.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
American Gold	114½	114⅜
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	115½	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	114½	called.
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121¼	121⅜
Bills on London	$4 83@$4 83½	$4 83½
New-York Central	104¾	104¾
Rock Island	104¾	104½
Pacific Mail	40½	41⅛
St. Paul	36⅞	36½
St. Paul Preferred	66⅜	66
Western Union	75⅞	75⅝
Union Pacific	72¼	72¼
Lake Shore	61⅞	61½
Wabash	5⅛	5⅞
North-western	39¼	39⅛
North-western Preferred	53⅛	53
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	119⅝	119⅝
New-Jersey Central	105⅜	105½
Panama	129⅞	125½
Erie	16¼	15¼
Ohio	19⅝	18⅞
C., C. & I. C	5⅛	5⅛
Harlem	133	133

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104¾	104¾	180
Erie	16½	15¼	42,800
Lake Shore	61⅞	61¼	7,500
Wabash	5⅞	5⅝	600
North-western	39½	39⅛	3,700
North-western Preferred	53⅜	53	1,150
Rock Island	104½	104½	100
Fort Wayne	97⅜	97⅜	200
Milwaukee & St. Paul	37	36⅝	3,330
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	66⅜	66	1,400
Del., Lack. & Western	119⅞	119⅝	350
New-Jersey Central	105½	105¼	373
Michigan Central	66	65½	550
Illinois Central	92	92	100
Union Pacific	72¾	72¼	2,100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	23⅝	22¾	4,200
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pf.	28½	26⅝	900
Ohio & Mississippi	19⅝	18¾	9,300
Missouri Pacific	13	11¾	4,450
Panama	130½	125½	400
Western Union	75⅞	75½	13,900
Pacific Mail	41½	40½	49,000
Quicksilver	18	18	200
Quicksilver Preferred	23	23	300
Iron Mountain	15	15	200
Consolidated Coal	48	48	100
United States Express	52¼	52	320
Total sales			147,903

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	124½	....
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅝	121⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122½	123
*United States 5-20s, 1864, registered	114¼	....
*United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons	114¼	....
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116⅛	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116⅛	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, r	119½	120
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, c	119⅝	119⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	121⅝	121⅞
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121⅜	121⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	121⅞	122
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	121⅝	122
United States 10-40s, registered	116⅛	116½
United States 10-40s, coupons	117¼	117½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	115½	115⅞
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	116¼	116½

*Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $42,000 for interest and $729,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$34,803,000
Gold balances	1,159,431
Currency balances	1,570,187

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$74,454,310
Currency balances	3,204,847
Gold exchanges	4,052,646
Gold balances	951,861

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	42	Resin, bbls	3,019
Beans, bbls	322	Spirits Turp., bbls	642
B. W. Flour, bags	120	Oil-cake, pks	3,842
Broom-corn, bales	25	Beef, pks	227
Copper, bbls	139	Pork, pks	470
Cotton, bales	4,899	Cut-meats, pks	1,238
Flour, bbls	30,859	Lard, tcs	849
Meal, bbls	640	Butter, pks	4,990
Meal, bags	1,900	Cheese, pks	6,788
Wheat, bushels	203,036	Stearine, pks	22
Corn, bushels	137,829	Tallow, pks	5
Oats, bushels	20,534	Rice, pks	328
Barley, bushels	93,173	Rice Chaff, bags	250
Malt, bushels	1,760	Starch, pks	760
Rye, bushels	7,540	Silk, pks	164
Peas, bushels	10,994	Tea, pks	1,537
Eggs, bbls	1,220	Tow, bales	32
Dried Fruit, pks	278	Tobacco, hhds	47
Hops, bales	890	Tobacco, pks	79
Leather, sides	29,242	Wool, bales	553
Lead, pigs	186	Whisky, bbls	499
Pea-nuts, bags	27		

COTTON—Has been in rather better demand for early delivery at a partial advance of 1-16c. ₱ ℔., bringing Ordinary to 11 3-16c.@11¼c.; Low Middling at 13c.@13 5-16c.; Middling at 13 5-16c....Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,132 bales, (of which 470 bales were on last evening,) of which 507 bales were to spinners, 306 bales for export, and 319 bales to speculators....The dealings for forward delivery have been quite extensive at an improvement of ¼c.@5-16 ₱ ℔. Sales have been reported since our last of 30,700 bales, (of which 8,600 bales were on last evening, and 22,100 bales to-day,) with 1,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with November options closing at 13⅜c.@13 13-32c.; 13 5-16c.; December, 13¼c.@13 9-32c.; January, @13 11-32c.; February, 13 15-32c.@13½c.; March, 13⅝c.@13 21-32c.; April, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; May, 13 31-32c.@14c.; June, 14⅛c.@14 5-32c.; July, 14 9-32c.@14 5-16c.; August, 14⅜c.@14 13-32c ₱ ℔....The receipts at this port since our last have been 4,899 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 26,037 bales, against 22,576 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 93,413 bales, against 79,962 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 1,161,195 bales, against 1,032,558 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (three days') to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 30,474 bales; to the Continent, 11,871 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 82,994 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 547,287 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The rain-storm checked operations in most branches of business to-day. The export trade in Produce was also seriously impeded by the scant offerings of accommodation in the ocean freight line and the much more confident views of ship-owners....State and Western Flour has been in limited demand for all purposes, though prices have been quoted generally a shade easier. Holders find it difficult to market large amounts without making important concessions. Considerable quantities of new Spring Wheat Extras, now arriving, are being placed in store. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,650 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots at $4 25@$6 25; very inferior to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 65, chiefly at $4 35@$4 50; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 90@$5 30, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; inferior to very choice Extra State, $5 40@$5 70; very choice to fancy do., $5 70@$6 25; City Mills Extra, $5 50@$7 35, chiefly at $6 45@$6 60; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 35@$5 70; round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 70 for small lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 70@$7 50, and patent at $6 90@$10, chiefly at $7 25@$7 50; Western trade and family Extra Spring Wheat stock, $5 85@$7 25; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extra Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock at $6@$7 50; Western White do. Extras, $6 10@$8 75; St. Louis Extras, $6 15@$8 75, the latter rate for very choice; Extra Genesee, $6 25@$7 35 ₱ bbl.... Included in the sales have been 3,600 bbls. shipping Extras and City Mill product, the latter for the West Indies, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been comparatively dull, with values ruling weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 870 bbls., in lots, at $4 90@$5 30 for inferior to very good Superfine; $5 40@$6 75 for very poor to choice shipping Extras, and $6 85@$8 75 for ordinary to choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in limited demand within the range of from $4 25@$5 35 for poor Fine to very choice Superfine; $5 40@$5 50 for fancy Superfine. Sales, 225 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 35 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been in slack request at from $3 25@$3 75 for poor to choice Yellow Western; $3 25@$3 65 for Jersey and Pennsylvania; $3 75 for Golden Ear, and $3 95@$4 for Brandywine, from dock or delivered. Sales have been reported of equal to 300 bbls....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 28@$1 75 ₱ 100 ℔....Buckwheat Flour, $2 25@$2 65 ₱ 100 ℔.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been very quiet and unsettled in price. Strictly prime to choice samples have been offered with reserve and held at figures above the views of purchasers, especially for export. The poorer grades have been depressed, lower, and irregular, on a restricted inquiry. Winter Wheat has been in less demand, with prices favoring buyers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 62,500 bushels at $1 32@$1 34 for soft Minnesota Spring, ungraded, (with No. 2 Milwaukee Spring quoted wholly nominal at about $1 28@$1 30, and No. 1 Minnesota do. at about $1 36@$1 38;) $1 20 for No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 14@$1 1- for No. 3 Chicago do., (small lot;) $1 03@$1 05 for Rejected Spring, chiefly at $1 03 afloat; $1 for do., in store, (a small lot;) $1 40 for good White Western; $1 23 for new Red Ohio, afloat; $1 10@$1 22 for very poor to good new Red Western, odd lots; and $1 35 for prime Canada Spring, in bond.... Corn has been very dull, and again quoted a shade cheaper. Export inquiry exceptionally light. Sales have been reported of 39,000 bushels at 75c. for prime sailing vessel Mixed Western, afloat, car lots, with 75c. reported as the best bid for strictly prime, afloat; 73½c., in part, for steamer do. do.; 75½c.@76½c. for High Mixed do., and 76c.@76½c. for choice Yellow Western; 70c. for new Mixed Western, car lots; 71c. for new and old Mixed Western, car lots, and 77c. for new White Western....Rye inactive and somewhat nominal. Canada, in bond, held at 85c., or 3c.@5c. above the views of buyers; 4,000 bushels prime to very choice State reported sold at 90c.@93c. ₱ bushel....Barley dull but steady; sales, 9,000 bushels strictly choice Bay (White) at $1 20.... Barley Malt dull and nominal....Canada Peas inactive; last sale of prime, in bond, at $1 06....Buckwheat in slack demand at 66c. for State, at which price a few car-loads were sold....Oats have been depressed and quoted decidedly lower, leading to a moderately active movement, on local trade account, chiefly in poor to good Mixed Western, afloat. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 69,000 bushels at 45c. for good Mixed Chicago, (14,000 bushels,) afloat, "check up," (with strictly prime quoted at 45c. as the best bid, but held much higher;) 39c.@45c. for very poor to good Mixed Western, car lots; 46c.@50c. for poor to good White Western, car lots, mainly at 47c.@48½c. for ordinary to about fair; 47½c.@51½c. for ordinary to prime White State, car lots, and 46½c.@49c. for good to choice Mixed State, car lots. Strictly prime Mixed Western scarce, and receivers disposed to place arrivals in store rather than accept current quotations....Hay, Straw, and Feed without further change of moment.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quoted weak and irregular, on a very moderate demand in the local market, within the range of $1 75@$1 85 for Strained to good Strained; $1 95@$2 15 for No. 2; $2 50@$3 50 for No. 1; $4 12½@$7 25 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 ℔....Tar has been very quiet at $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ bbl....City Pitch at $2 12½.... Spirits Turpentine has been in slack request, with merchantable for prompt delivery quoted at 40c.@40½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale has been moderately sought after at steady prices. Sperm has been held firmly, but has been lightly dealt in. Linseed has been in fair demand in a jobbing way at full rates. Lard, Cotton-seed, Olive, Red, and Cocoa-nut Oils generally inactive at current quotations. Palm-oil firm, but quiet; offerings limited. Menhaden in less request at former figures. We quote: Crude Whale, 65c.@70c.; Unbleached Whale, 72c.@75c.; Bleached do., 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1 48@$1 50; Unbleached Sperm, $1 77½@$1 80; Bleached Sperm, $1 82½@$1 85; Lard-oil, $1@$1 08 for fair to strictly prime, and 85c.@95c. for No. 1; Red Oil, 65c.@70c.; Saponified do., 65c.@70c.; Linseed-oil, 59c.@61c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 20@$1 25, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@45c.; Bleached do., 52½c.@55c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 52c.@55c.; Yellow do., 60c.@62½c.; Refined Yellow, 62½c.@65c.; and White, 65c.@67½c.; Paraffine, 23c.@27c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.@9c.; Resin-oil, 15c.@21c.; Tallow-oil, 85c.@95c.; Cod, 55c.@65c.; Neatsfoot, 80c.@$1 15; Rape-seed Oil, 95c.@$1; Cocoa-nut, 11½c.@13½c.; Tanners' Oil, 42½c.@45c.

PROVISIONS—Trade in Pork for prompt delivery has been very tame, but, with a light supply available, holders have been firm in their views. Sales for early delivery have been confined to small lots of Western Mess at $22 50; 25 bbls. do., choice, at $22 75; Prime Mess quoted at $20 50@$21 and Extra Prime at $15 50. A sale of 250 bbls. Prime Mess, to arrive, was reported at $20 50 ₱ bbl....And for forward delivery, Western Mess, seller the remainder of the year, quoted at $20 50, with January and March options quoted at $19 90@$20, without transactions....Dressed Hogs have been quoted lower and in less request, with City at 8¾c.@9¾c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been in limited demand at easier and drooping prices, with sales reported of small lots of City bulk stock within our range....Western product yet nominal.... We quote Pickled Shoulders at 9¼c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.; Pickled Hams at 13¼c.@13½c.; Smoked Hams at 15c.@15½c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 11¾c.@12¼c.; Clear Bellies, in bxs., at 13¾c.@14¼c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., December and January options, nominal at 8c. ₱ ℔....Bacon has been unusually dull in the local market on the nominal basis of 12½c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12½c. for City Long Clear, and 12c.@12¼c. for Western Long Clear....Western Long and Short Clear, December and January delivery, at 10⅞c.; and Short Clear, same delivery, at 11⅜c.@11½c. ....Western Steam Lard, contract grade, has been offered more freely, especially for early delivery, at somewhat easier rates, leading to a freer movement. The purchases for early delivery have been mainly for refining account, though partly for export....Of Western Steam, sales have been reported of 1,750 tcs. at 12¼c.@12⅜c., closing at 12⅜c. asked; 150 tcs. choice old, and 150 tcs. choice new, (last evening,) at 12½c.... And for November delivery, 250 tcs., contract, (old or new,) at 12⅜c.; 250 tcs. new at 12 7-16c.; 1,750 tcs., sellers' options, the remainder of the year, at 12⅜c.@12 7-16c., closing at 12⅜c.; 1,250 tcs., seller January, at 12 7-16c., and 1,750 tcs., seller February, at 12 9-16c....And of City Lard, 136 tcs. Steam and Kettle at 12¼c.@12⅜c., chiefly at 12⅜c., which was the asking price at the close, and small lots of No. 1 at 12c.... And of Refined Lard, sales have been reported of 1,150 tcs. for the Continent, November and December delivery, at 12¾c.@12 13-16c. West India grade quoted at 12½c. ₱ ℔....Beef has been more active at steady prices. We quote new at $12@$13 for Extra and $11@$12 for Plain Mess; $16 50@$18 for Packet, ₱ bbl. Sales, 300 bbls....And Tierce Beef thus: Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; City Extra India Mess, $34@$35; sales, 50 tcs. Philadelphia on private terms....Beef Hams have been rather more sought after at $22 25@$24 for prime to very choice. Sales have been reported of 100 bbls. choice Western at $23@$24 ₱ bbl....The finest makes of Butter have been offered sparingly at extreme prices on a moderate call from local trade sources. Most other grades plenty and depressed, with very little demand noted. We quote at from 23c.@35c. for State, the latter for choice, with fancy quoted higher; 14c.@35c. for very poor to fancy Western, and 20c.@26c. for Rolls....Cheese in slack demand on the basis of 10½c.@13½c. for good to fancy ₱ ℔.... Eggs in light demand at 27c.@31c. for fresh good to very fancy and 23c.@25c. for limed....Tallow has been in less demand at former prices, with sales of 67,000 ℔. prime at 9 9-16c.@9⅝c., chiefly City at 9⅝c.... Stearine inactive; prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13¾c., asked, ₱ ℔.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered less freely, and quoted somewhat stronger in price, with, in instances, ⅛c. ₱ ℔. advance asked, checking business, though a fair demand has been noted for refining purposes. Sales have been made, to-day, of 596 hhds. and 100 bxs., including 250 hhds. refining Cuba, called scant good, at 8⅛c.; 135 hhds. Porto Rico Molasses Sugar at 7½c., 211 hhds. Cuba do., at 7 7-16c.@8⅛c., bxs. Clayed at 8⅛c. And, last evening, 4,750 bags Pernambuco at 8c., (allusion to which was made in our last,) 59,250 bags Iloilo on private terms, and 718 hhds. Melado at 6½c. ₱ ℔. We quote fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.@7 15-16c.; good do. at 8⅛c.@8 3-16c.; prime do. at 8¼c.@8 5-16c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅛c.@8⅜c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@8¾c.; Manila, bags, 7c.@7¾c.; Molasses Sugar, 6⅝c.@7½c.; Melado, 4¼c.@6½c.; Refined Sugars continue in fair demand, with Crushed quoted at 11c.; Powdered at 10⅞c.; Granulated at 10⅝c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅛c.; A's at 9½c.@10c.; Yellow at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ ℔.

TEAS—Dull; quotations unchanged. Sales, 700 half-chests Green, and 1,450 half-chests Oolong, on private terms; also 12,000 half-chests Oolong, rumored as sold, but without reliable particulars.

TOBACCO—Has been more active at essentially unchanged prices, with sales reported of 800 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 7c.@17c.; 200 cases Connecticut Seed Leaf, crop 1870, on private terms; 100 cases do., crop 1871, 1872, and 1873, at 3¾c.@12½c.; 148 cases New-York, crop 1873 and 1874, 6c.@7½c.; 108 cases Ohio, crop 1873; 102 cases Wisconsin, crop 1873 and 1874; 100 cases Connecticut, crop 1874, on private terms; 100 cases Sundries at 7c.@35c.; and 200 bales Havana at 85c.@$1 05 ₱ ℔....Havana Tobacco quoted thus: Common, 80c.@85c.; fair to good, 87½c.@90c.; fine, 95c.@$1 05, and Yara, assorted lots, at 85c.@90c. ₱ ℔....Manufactured Tobacco has been in moderate request, with Black, common to fine, at 17c.@26c.; and Bright, common to fine, at 23c.@50c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 325 bbls., in lots, at $1 15 ₱ gallon; market steady.

FREIGHTS—Less activity has been noted in the way of berth freights, the scant supply of room available and the advanced claims of ship-owners operating against free movements, though a good demand was reported for early accommodation, especially for Cotton and Provisions. In the chartering line, a somewhat livelier movement was reported in tonnage suited to the Petroleum, Resin, and Grain trades, at rather steadier rates. Vessels for Cotton and Lumber were in moderate request at about late quotations....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 1,000 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ ℔., as it runs; 500 bales do., (relet room,) same terms; 230 tons Oil-cake at 25s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 1,600 bxs. Bacon at 50s., indicating a further advance of 5s. ₱ ton. And by steam from Chicago, (of through freight,) equal to 275 tons Provisions, via New-York and Boston, part at 80c. ₱ 100 ℔., which is now the current quotation. Also, an American ship, 1,291 tons, with Wheat from San Francisco, reported at 55s. And tonnage for the Cotton trade, Charleston loading, was inquired for, and quoted at 7-16d....For Glasgow, by steam, 11,000 bushels Grain, reported at 9d. ₱ bushel; 600 bxs. Bacon, in lots, at 45s.@50s.; 50 tcs. Lard, at 37s. 6d.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 35s. ₱ ton, and 1,150 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Penarth Roads, a British brig, 225 tons, hence, with equal to about 1,500 quarters Peas, reported at 6s. ₱ quarter, and Oil-cake (to complete cargo) on private terms.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 16.—Flour dull, with more sellers than buyers. Wheat generally unchanged, but some sales rather higher; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 10½; No. 2 do., $1 06⅛, spot; $1 06¼, seller December; $1 06⅛@$1 06¼, seller the year; the lower grades have declined; sales of No. 3 Chicago Spring at 87½c.@88c.; Rejected, 76½c. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 Mixed, 51c.@51½c., spot; 50½c. bid, seller November; 47⅛c., seller the year; Rejected, 50c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 30⅞c., spot; 31c.@31½c., seller December. Barley—Demand fair and prices have advanced; sales at 85¼c., spot; 85c., seller November. Rye quiet but steady at 67c. Pork—Buyers and sellers apart; tending downward; sales at $20 25, spot; $18 95@$19, seller the year. Lard quiet and weak at $11 82½, spot; $11 77½, seller the year; $11 80, seller January. Bulk Meats in fair demand but at lower rates; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Short Rib Middles, 11c.@11⅛c.; Short Clear Middles, 11¼c. Whisky dull, lower to sell; sales at $1 11½. At the afternoon call of the board: Wheat steady at $1 06⅛, December. Corn unchanged. Oats easier at 30¾c., cash, November and the year. Pork a shade higher at $19 17½@$19 20, February; $19 the year. Lard firmer at $11 85, cash; $11 95, February. Receipts—Flour, 1,300 bbls.; Wheat, 159,000 bushels; Corn, 51,000 bushels; Oats, 66,000 bushels; Barley, 7,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 115,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 900 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Lake Receipts—Flour, 3,750 bbls.; Wheat, 384,000 bushels; Corn, 117,000 bushels; Oats, 300,000 bushels; Rye, 22,500 bushels. Railroad Receipts—Flour, 5,300 bbls.; Wheat, 7,500 bushels; Corn, 17,000 bushels; Oats, 21,500 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels, all through shipments. Canal Shipments to Tide-water—Wheat, 118,000 bushels; Corn, 65,500 bushels; Oats, 63,500 bushels. Interior Points—Wheat, 19,500 bushels; Corn, 3,100 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11c.; Oats, 6½c.; Corn, optional, 9c. to Albany, 10¼c. to New-York. Flour—White, 25c. higher; sales of 800 bbls. at $6@$6 50 for Spring, $6 50@$7 50 for Bakers', $6 75@$7 50 for Amber, $7 25@$8 for White, $8 50@$9 75 for new process, $4 75 for Rye, $6 25@$7 50 for Oat-meal. Wheat firm; quiet; sales of 10,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 22; 500 bushels No. 1 do. at $1 31; 1,000 bushels White Michigan at $1 38. Corn dull; car lots, 64c.@64½c. Oats inactive; nominally 40c. for No. 2 Chicago. Rye inactive; a cargo of Milwaukee offered at 83c. Barley quiet; unchanged; sales of 6 cars Canada on private terms. Pork dull at $22 50 for Heavy Mess and Short Cut. Lard dull at 14c. Highwines nominal.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Nov. 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; Red, $1 15@$1 28. Corn steady and firm; old, 62c.@64c.; new, 46c.@48c. Oats dull at 25c.@38c. Barley firmer but not quotably higher; sales of Canada by sample at $1 10. Rye dull at 78c.@80c. Pork easier; jobbing at $21 50. Lard dull; lower to sell; Steam held at 11⅞c.@12c.; Kettle, 13c. Bulk Meats and Bacon quiet and unchanged. Green Meats inactive; buyers off; held. Shoulders at 7¼c.; Sides, 10¼c.@10⅜c. Hams—Light average sold at 10¾c. Hogs opened firm but closed dull; sales, common light, $6 75@$7; fair to good packing, $7 10@$7 40; receipts, 9,940 head; shipments, 219 head. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 11. Butter steady with a fair demand; choice, 26c.@28c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 16.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 35½c. Resin steady at $1 45 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 45.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 16—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 94 9-16 for money, and 94⅝ for the account. United States Bonds, new 5s, 103⅝.

2 P. M.—Consols, 94 9-16 for both money and the account.

5 P. M.—Consols, 94 11-16 for both money and the account. Erie Railway shares, preferred, 28. United States Bonds, new 5s, 103¾.

PARIS, Nov. 16.—Exchange on London, 25f. 19c. for short sight. Rentes, 65f. 75c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steady; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export; receipts, 10,200 bales, of which 300 bales were American. Cotton to arrive, firmer. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6¾d.; sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, (per sail,) at 6⅞d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 26,000 quarters, of which 19,000 quarters were American.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, (per sail,) at 6¾d.; do. do., shipped November and December, (per sail,) at 6¾d.; do. do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do. do., November delivery, at 6¾d.; do. do., February and March delivery, at 6¾d. Provisions—Lard, 57s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet and unchanged.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do. do., January and February delivery, at 6¾d. Of the sales to-day 7,100 bales were American.

5:30 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is quiet and firm. Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, at 6 13-16d.; do. do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6⅞d.; do. do., February and March delivery, at 6 13-16d.; do. do., March and April delivery, at 6⅞d. Provisions—Lard, 57s. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 58s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

LONDON, Nov. 16—5:30 P. M.—Tallow, 52s.@52s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for 1875.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 25s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Notwithstanding the storm, the attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, Nov. 16, was large, and considerable property was disposed of. Most of the sales effected were under legal orders, and the purchasers generally parties in interest. The following is a review of the business transacted:

A. H. Muller & Son, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, S. B. Brownell, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick house, with lot 23 by 100, situate on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of Forty-first street, for $54,650, (including mortgage and interest,) to Thomas Goadby, plaintiff in the legal action. The house is one of the well-known Rutgers Institute row. The same firm, under a court order similar to the above, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, also disposed of the following property, erroneously announced to be sold by R. V. Harnett: One four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fourth street, north side, 100 feet west of Madison avenue, $22,275; Henry Hirsh, plaintiff, purchaser. One lot, 25 by 100, on Eighth avenue, west side, 77.2 feet north of Eighty-second street, $9,000. One lot adjoining, $8,900, and one lot adjoining, $12,250—all bought by William R. Martin, for parties in interest. A large plot of land on West Eighty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue, noticed for sale under the same decree, was withdrawn.

Richard V. Harnett, at an Assignee's sale, under the direction of Messrs. Charles H. Wilson and Allan G. Newman, Assignees of Duke & More, sold the premises No. 304 West Fifty-fourth street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue, embracing a lot 25 by 178.4 by 25.2 by 175.6, with a five-story brown-stone-front French-flat house, a two-story frame building, and a four-story brick factory, with engine and boiler thereon, for $21,000, to William Brennan. The property was first sold to C. H. Bunn for $20,600, but he failing to comply with the terms of sale it was resold, with the result noted. The same auctioneer also sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, F. A. Paddock, Esq., Referee, three lots, each 25 by one-half the block, located on East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, north side, 323 feet east of Avenue A, for $1,675, $2,275, and $2,325 respectively, the purchaser being Annie V. Lee, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, sold the premises Nos. 30 and 32 Oak street, north side, 99.7 feet west of James street, comprising a plot of land 30.8 by 139.6 by 27.6 by 139.6, with two five-story brick tenement-houses, front and rear, thereon, for $21,100, to Alfred Roe.

George H. Scott, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, A. D. W. Baldwin, Esq., Referee, sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Forty-eighth street, south side, 300 feet east of Second avenue, for $15,100, to John Strobel, a defendant in the legal action.

Wood & Todd, under a court order similar to the above, Sidney De Kay, Esq., Referee, disposed of a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fourth street, north side, 200 feet east of Second avenue, for $11,625, the purchaser being John P. Sanxny, plaintiff in the legal action.

H. W. Coates, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, R. S. Emmett, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-seventh street, north side, 300 feet west of Ninth avenue, for $3,000, the buyer being W. A. Cauldwell, Executor, and plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold at public auction one lot 20 by 100, located on Broadway, east side, 80 feet south of Shaffer street, Brooklyn, for $825, to Henry Feltman; four lots on the corner of the same streets, adjoining above, were knocked down at $820 each, but not sold.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. offered at public auction the four-story brown-stone-front house and lot No. 1 East Fifty-third street, which was knocked down at $69,250, but not sold; also the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot No. 513 Madison avenue, north-east corner of Fifty-third street, which was knocked down at $38,900, but not disposed of. The balance of the property billed for sale by the same firm at public auction, comprising a large number of up-town building lots, was all withdrawn for the want of adequate bids.

The total value of City real estate sold yesterday was $185,175.

The following legal auctions were adjourned: Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of four lots on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, west of Fourth avenue, Nov. 23; sale by R. V. Harnett of a plot of land on Broadway, south-east corner of Fifty-eighth street, Nov. 23; sale by James M. Miller of a house and lot on West Twenty-sixth street, east of Seventh avenue, Nov. 30, and sale by D. M. Seaman of a house and lot on West Twenty-sixth street, east of Seventh avenue, Dec. 1.

PRIVATE SALES.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., No. 3 Pine street, report having recently effected, among others, the following sales:

No. 728 Fifth avenue, including furniture, sold for $180,000; No. 335 Lexington avenue, north-east corner Thirty-ninth street, sold for $21,250; No. 586 Fifth avenue, including furniture, (lot leased from Columbia College,) sold for $65,000; No. 522 Fifth avenue, 22 by 125, sold for $80,000; No. 39 West Forty-eighth street, (leasehold Columbia College,) sold for $32,500; No. 514 Madison avenue, including fixtures, sold for $38,250, and No. 392 Fifth avenue, including fixtures, sold for $101,500. Total, $518,500.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day at the Exchange are as follows:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 80, on Lexington avenue, east side, 80.5 feet south of Forty-seventh street. Also similar sale, George A. Black, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on West Fifty-fourth street, north side, 150 feet east of Tenth avenue. Also similar sale, Joseph A. Welch, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 24.8 by 100, on Ninth avenue, east side, 74 feet north of Twenty-second street, known as lot No. 185 on map of the C. C. Moore property.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of one lot 26.10 by 100, on the Grand Boulevard, north-west corner of One Hundredth street. Also, similar sale, E. S. Dakin, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 32.4 by 69.5 by 32 by 63, on Hopper's lane, south side, 220.8 feet west of Eleventh avenue. Also, similar sale, W. H. De Camp, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20 by 102.2 by 40 by 20 by 20 by 82.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, north-west corner of Lexington avenue. Also, similar sale, Morgan A. Dayton, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100.4, on East Seventy-first street, south side, 175 feet east of Second avenue, and four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy-second street, north side, 200 feet east of Second avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, public auction sale of the two three-story brick houses with lots, each 25 by 92, Nos. 127 and 129 East Seventeenth street, north side, 107.3 feet east of Irving place. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a plot of land on West Ninety-fourth street, south side, 325 feet east of Tenth avenue, extending through to Apthorp's lane, having a frontage on the street of 290.4 feet and on the lane of 225.7 feet.

By Steele & Carter, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Alfred McIntyre, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 20 by 100.5, on West Fifty-eighth street, south side, 245 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By Blackwell & Riker, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John L. Sutherland, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 104.4, on East Eighty-fifth street, south side, 100 feet east of Third avenue.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Hugh L. Cole, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 100.10 by 100, on Fifth avenue, north-east corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 302.11 by 183.4 by 230.5, on Prescott avenue, south-west corner of Nichols place, known as lots Nos. 479 to 486, part 3, of the Dyckman estate; also, four lots, together in size 51.9 by 202 by 54.7 by 230.5, on Nichols place, south side, adjoining above, known as lots Nos. 477, 478, 487, and 488 on the same estate. Also, similar sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 20 by 102 2, on West Eighty-fourth street, south side, 375 feet west of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of a plot of land, 635 by 1,062.6 by 25 by 262.3 by 138.4 by 900 by 453.6 by 129.1 by 25 by 75, on Barretto avenue, west side, fronting also on Beach, Western Bay, and Coster avenues, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward. Also, similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one plot, 108 by 314 by 105 by 286, on Sedgwick avenue, east side, extending through to Ridge avenue, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Holmes, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 175.3 by 443 by 141.5 by 446, on Helen street, north side, fronting also on Morrisania avenue, Eila and Lewis streets, West Morrisania, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward.

By Oliver Bryan, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 125 by 122.6, on Washington avenue, east side, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, known as lot No. 63 on village map.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John P. Crosby, Esq., Referee, of one plot of land, 60 by 150, on Johnson avenue, north-west corner of Samuel street, Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, NOV. 16.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story brick house and lot on 5th av., n. e. corner of 41st st., lot 23x100	$54,650
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot on East 74th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Madison av., lot 20x102.2	22,275
1 lot on 8th av., e. s., 77.2 ft. n. of 82d st., 25x100	9,000
1 lot on 8th av., e. s., adjoining above, same size	8,900
1 lot on 8th av., e. s., adjoining above, same size	12,250

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 five-story brown-stone French flat house, 1 two-story frame building, 1 four-story brick factory and lot, No. 304 West 54th st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 8th av., lot 25x178.4x25.2x175.6	$21,000
1 lot on East 119th st., n. s., 323 ft. e. of Avenue A, 25x½ block	1,675
1 lot on East 119th st., n. s., adjoining above, same size	2,275
1 lot on East 119th st., n. s., adjoining above, same size	2,325

By James M. Miller.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, (front,) 1 five-story brick tenement-house, (rear,) and plot, Nos. 30 and 32 Oak st., n. s., 99.7 ft. w. of James st., plot 30.8x139.6x27.6x139.6	$21,100

By George H. Scott.

1 five-story brick tenement house and lot, East 48th st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 25x100.5	$15,100

By Wood & Todd.

1 five-story brick tenement house and lot, East 74th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 25x102.2	$11,625

By H. W. Coates.

1 lot, West 57th st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5	$3,000

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 lot, Broadway, e. s., 80 ft. s. of Shaffer st., Brooklyn, 20x100	825

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Nov. 15.

Broadway, e. s., 46.8 ft. s. of 9th st., 50x47x23.4½x48.6x50x23.4½, leasehold; George Harrison to Alexander T. Stewart	$12,000
16th st., n. s., 95.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 19x92; also 16th st., n. s., 114.6 ft. w. of Avenue B, 18.6x92; Charles C. Repper to Bridget Conner	nom.
7th av., e. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 47th st., 20x80; Eliza W. Parkhurst to Harriet B. Berdell	30,000
78th st., n. s., 263.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 13.10x102.2; Selim Marks and wife to Samuel McMillan	10,000
54th st., n. s., 70 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x100.5; Elizabeth Hitchman and husband to Arnold Harris	15,000
54th st., same property; Terence Farley and wife to William Hitchman	nom.
153d st., n. s., 200.3 ft. e. of Morris av., 25x100, Twenty-third Ward; John Burger and wife to John Volk	2,000
Union st., n. corner Bremer av., 50x100, Twenty-third Ward; Margaret A. Power and others to John Hennessy	1,200
128th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 7th av., 50x99.11; Richard M. Shaw and wife to Alfred Roe	8,000
135th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100; Patrick H. Redmon to James P. Sinnott	nom.
135th st., same property; William B. Ogden to James P. Sinnott	nom.
79th st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x102.2; Leopold Boringer to Moses Ehrenrich	43,000
76th st., n. s., 413 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x145.3x irregular, (deed 1874); Patrick Shaw and wife to Sarah Briggs	3,000
12th av., e. s., 99.11 ft. n. of 133d st., 125x99.11; George H. Peck and wife to James T. King	14,000
84th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 100x102.2; E. S. Kuh and others to Julia Friend	nom.
113th st., n. s., 395 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.11; Marcus Heimann and wife to Leopold Heimann	5,000
84th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 100x102.2; also, 83d st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th av., 100x102.2; Herman Friend and wife to Isaac Blumenthal	22,500
Hudson st., w. s., No. 557, 84.11 ft. n. of Perry, st., 18.6x50.4; also, Hudson st., w. s., No. 559, rear lot; Bernhard Boum to Isaac Clark	4,500
2d av., w. s., 50.10½ ft. s. of 120th st., 20x80; George Ray and wife to Timothy Hoyt	nom.
Fulton st., No. 50, s. s., 24.11x20x14.8, (one-fifth part of;) Mary G. Burtis and others to William Everdell	2,900
77th st., s. s., (lot No. 44,) 25x102.2; Jane E. Henriques and husband to Emanuel Bernheimer	6,000
St. Mark's place, No. 75, n. s., 100 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x½ block; Frederick Heerlein and wife to William Sempf	22,000
3d av., s. w. corner of 93d st., 75.8¼x100; Charles E. Loew to Edward V. Loew and others	30,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to
THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TERMS REASONABLE, A cottage in complete order, with modern improvements; well located in first-class neighborhood; on high ground, and convenient to horse or steam cars; only 20 minutes from 42d st., Grand Central Depot. Apply to JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 157th st., Morrisania.

THE ATTENTION OF PARTIES LOOKING for a first-class house and location is invited to the seven new first-class cabinet finished houses, Nos. 33 to 45 East 65th st.; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to the owner and builder on the premises.

FRANK G. AND CHARLES S. BROWN, Broadway corner Wall st., agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising of real estate and managing of properties. Highest possible references given as to capability, integrity, and responsibility.

FOR SALE—A MEDIUM SIZED FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on 56th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; price reasonable. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FIFTH AV., ABOVE 42D ST.—A BEAUTIFUL corner house for sale very cheap; also, a fine extra wide house and extension, 5th av., below 50th st., a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE NEW AND ELEGANT HOUSE No. 5 West 57th st., being 23 feet wide; recently built by one of our best architects. For permits, &c., apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

EXCHANGE FOR LAND OR BUILDING MATERIALS.—Two new Brooklyn houses and New-York business property. (1.) Each three stories and L, fourteen rooms, modern conveniences, with two lots; corner estate, thirty-five minutes from New-York City Hall. (2.) Heart of Twenty-fourth Ward, hotel, shop, brick bakery, stable, and vacant land fronting three streets. All lightly mortgaged. Address ESTATE, Box No. 2,736 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—STORAGE STORES Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic Dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN or New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, one hour from the City, a French-roof house, containing thirteen rooms. For further particulars, address JOHN J. KNAPP, Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE PETERMAN, bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order duly entered herein on the 30th day of October, 1875, I, Ferdinand Kurzman, Assignee of the property and effects of said bankrupt, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 17th day of December, 1875, at 12 o'clock, noon, by Steele & Carter, auctioneers, the lands and premises referred to in said order, and described in the petition upon which said order was granted, as follows: All those certain tracts and lots of land in the Nineteenth Ward in the City of New-York, with the buildings and improvements thereon, being part of farm of the estate of Yallas Hopper, and distinguished on a certain map made by J. T. Bridges, City Surveyor, dated September 27, 1827, as lots number one hundred and five, (105,) one hundred and six, (106,) two lots on said map as parcel number 27, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-third street, distant two hundred and seventy-five feet easterly from the north-easterly corner of Second avenue and Eighty-third street, running thence northerly and parallel with Second avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the centre line of the block, thence easterly and parallel with Eighty-third street fifty feet, thence southerly and parallel with Second avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches to the northerly side of Eighty-third street, and thence westerly along Eighty-third street fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, being the same premises conveyed to said George Peterman by James H. Peffers and Abbie Maria W., his wife, and Charles W. Peffers by deed dated the 30th day of April, 1870, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York in Liber 1,288 of Conveyances, at page 153. That the said premises will be then sold, subject to a first mortgage of $4,000, and the accrued interest thereon, and subject to the right of any tenant or lessee of said premises under the lease referred to in the said petition, and subject to all taxes and assessments thereon, and free and clear of all other liens and incumbrances.—New-York Nov. 16, 1875.

FERDINAND KURZMAN, Assignee, &c.
n17-law3wW* No. 294 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO HIRE—FOR TWELVE OR eighteen months on Hudson River, above Peekskill, a well furnished house, with stable, &c., and twenty acres or more of land, (water front preferred;) would purchase if suited. Apply to
BENJ. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO RENT, ELEGANTLY FURNISHED—FOR the Winter or longer, a first-class four-story brown-stone high-stoop house on Park av.; the house is clean, neat, and beautifully furnished, to let to a private family only; possession at once.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A.—TO LEASE—UNFURNISHED OR FOR SALE, No. 2 West 51st st., equal to a corner house, magnificent full-size four-story high-stoop dwelling; rent or price low; superb locality. Offices, No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, AND ONLY to a small family of adults, an elegantly and fully furnished corner house on Lexington av., near 61st st.; rent, $200 per month. Address BERMUDA, Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SPLENDID FRENCH FLAT, NO. 29 West 61st st., in perfect order; heated by steam. Apply to janitor, on premises, or HOPKINS & CARRINGTON, No. 1 East 22d st.

A.—FLATS (SEVEN TO TEN ROOMS) AND houses, all improvements, at greatly reduced rents, in a choice location. JOHN D. CRIMMINS, No. 1,037 3d av.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

STORE TO LET.—MAIDEN LANE, NO. 78, FIRST floor and basement. Apply to W. H. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD AT PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned Commission appointed by act of Congress, approved March 3, 1875, for the purpose of making sale and conveyance of all the lands, docks, wharves, real property, and appurtenances, rights, interests, and privileges of the United States included within the limits of and known as the Navy-yard in the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, will offer the same at public auction on THURSDAY, the 2d day of December, 1875, at the Philadelphia Exchange, at 12 o'clock M.

The said property will be offered as a whole, bounded and described as follows:

All that certain lot or piece of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, which may be standing at the time of sale, situate on the south-east corner of Front and Prime streets, in the City of Philadelphia, thence extending south along the east side of said Front street six hundred and seventy-seven feet eleven and one-eighth inches (677.11⅛) to a point (281 feet 7½ inches northward from north side of Reed street,) thence south-eastwardly along ground now or late of heirs of Albert Benton, deceased, two hundred and twenty-two feet ten and three-quarter inches (222.10¾,) (crossing the west side of Otsego street at the distance of two hundred and forty-five feet four and one-half inches (245.4½) north of the north side of Reed street,) thence southwardly, on a line parallel with said Front street, twenty feet (20;) thence south-eastwardly, (crossing the east side of Otsego street at the distance of two hundred and fifteen feet ten and three-quarter inches (215.10¾) northward from the north side of Reed street and east side of Meadow street, at the distance of seventy-one feet nine and three-quarters inches (71.9¾) northward from the north side of Reed street,) eleven hundred and ninety-seven feet nine and one-quarter inches (1,197.9¼) more or less to a point in the north line of Reed street, at the distance of five feet two and one-quarter inches east of the west side of Delaware avenue; thence eastwardly along the said north line of Reed street to the River Delaware; thence northwardly along the courses thereof to such line as shall be hereafter determined by the Board of Port Wardens as the northern boundary thereof; thence in a westerly direction along the same to the east line of Delaware avenue, at a point where the same crosses the south line of Prime street, and thence north-westwardly along the said south line of Prime street eleven hundred and thirty-one feet ten and three-eighths inches (1,131.10⅜) to Front street, the place of beginning. Together with all and several the wharves, wharf lots, improvements, riparian and other rights and appurtenances thereunto belonging, extending eastwardly of low water mark into the River Delaware.

And in the event of a purchaser not being obtained for the said property as a whole, above described, it will be offered in parts, lots and wharves, as follows:

Lot No. I. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at the south-east corner of Front and Wharton streets, thence extending eastwardly along the south side of Wharton street, two hundred and seven feet (207) to the west side of Otsego street, thence southwardly along the same one hundred and fifty-five feet and one-half of an inch (155.0½) to a point in the line of ground now or late of A. Benton; thence north-westwardly along the same two hundred and ten feet eight inches (210.8) to the east side of Front street; thence northwardly along the same one hundred and fifteen feet nine and one-half inches (115.9½) to Wharton street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. II. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at the north-east corner of Front and Wharton streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Front street four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the south side of Federal street; thence eastwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to the west side of Otsego street, thence southwardly along the same four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the north side of Wharton street, and thence westwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to Front street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. III. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Front and Federal streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Front street, sixty-one feet eleven and five-eighths inches (61.11⅝) to the south-west side of Prime street, thence south-eastwardly along the same two hundred and nine feet ten and three-quarters inches (209.10¾) to the west side of Otsego street, thence southwardly along the same twenty-seven feet six inches (27.6) to the north side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the same two hundred and seven feet (207) to Front street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. IV. All that certain triangular lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Otsego and Federal streets, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Otsego street nineteen feet two and one-quarter inches (19.2¼) to the south-west side of Prime street, thence south-eastwardly along the same one hundred and sixteen feet ten and one-half inches (116.10½) to a point at its intersection with the north side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the north side of Federal street one hundred and fifteen feet three and one-quarter inches (115.3¼) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. V. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Otsego and Federal streets; thence extending southwardly along the east side of Otsego street four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the north side of Wharton street; thence eastwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to the west side of Swanson street; thence northwardly along the same four hundred feet two inches (400.2) to the south side of Federal street, and thence westwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. VI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Otsego and Wharton streets, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Otsego street one hundred and eighty-four feet six and one-quarter inches (184.6¼) to a point in the line of the Merrick property; thence south-eastwardly along the said line three hundred and ten feet five and one-quarter inches (310.5¼) to west side of Swanson street; thence northwardly along the same two hundred and forty-two feet four and one-eighth inches (242.4⅛) to south side Wharton street, and thence westwardly along the same three hundred and five feet (305) to Otsego street, the place of beginning.

Lot No. VII. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street, at the distance of two hundred and sixty-six feet (266) northward from the north side of Wharton street; thence extending northwardly along the east side of Swanson street one hundred and thirty-four feet two inches (134.2) to the south side of Federal street; thence extending eastwardly along the same ten feet seven inches (10.7) to its intersection with the south-west side of Prime street; thence southeastwardly along the south-west side of Prime street three hundred and eighty-eight feet and three-quarters of an inch (388.0¾) to its intersection with the centre line of Delaware avenue extended; thence in a southward by direction along the said centre line seventy-six feet four and three-quarter inches (76.4¾) to a point; and thence westwardly on a line parallel with Wharton street four hundred and twenty-seven feet eight and five-eighths inches (427.8⅝) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the westernmost portion of Delaware avenue to the centre line thereof extended as laid out for public purposes.

Lot No. VIII. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street, at the distance of one hundred and thirty-three feet (133) northward from the north side of Wharton street, thence extending northwardly along the east side of Swanson street, and containing in front thereon one hundred and thirty-three feet, (133,) and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Wharton street, on the north line thereof four hundred and twenty-seven feet eight and five-eighths inches, (427.8⅝,) and on the south line four hundred and ninety-three feet eleven and three-eighth inches (493.11⅜) to the centre line of Delaware avenue, on which it has a front of one hundred and forty-eight feet eight inches, (148.8.) Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. IX. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the north-east corner of Swanson and Wharton streets; thence extending northwardly along the east side of said Swanson street, one hundred and thirty-three feet (133) to a point; thence eastwardly, on a line parallel with Wharton street, four hundred and ninety-three feet eleven and three-eighths inches (493.11⅜) to the centre line of Delaware avenue; thence in a southwardly direction along the said centre line one hundred and forty-eight feet eight inches (148.8) to the north line of Wharton street extended, and thence westwardly along the same five hundred and sixty feet two and one-eighth inches (560.2⅛) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out, one hundred feet in width, for public purposes.

Lot No. X. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at the south-east corner of Swanson and Wharton streets, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Swanson street one hundred and forty four feet (144,) to a point; thence eastwardly, on a line parallel with Wharton street, six hundred and fifty-six feet nine and three-eights inches (656 9⅜) to the centre line of Delaware avenue; thence in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, one hundred and sixty feet eleven and one-half inches (160.11½) to the south line of Wharton street extended, and thence westwardly along the same five hundred and eighty-five feet and seven-eighths of an inch (585.0⅞) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue as laid out one hundred feet in width, for public purposes.

Lot No. XI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point on the east side of Swanson street, at the distance of one hundred and forty-four feet, (144,) southward from the south side of Wharton street, thence extending southwardly along the east side of Swanson street one hundred and seventeen feet three and five-eighths inches (117.3⅝) to a point in the line of the Merrick property; thence south-eastwardly along the said line seven hundred and forty-six feet ten and one-quarter inches (746.10¼) to a point in the north line of Reed street extended, five feet two and one-quarter inches (5.2¼) east of the west side of Delaware avenue; thence eastwardly along the north line of said Reed street extended fifty feet eight inches (50.8) to the centre line of Delaware avenue; thence in a northwardly direction along the said centre line two hundred and eighty-six feet seven and one-half inches (286.7½) to a point, and thence westwardly on a line parallel with Wharton street six hundred and fifty-six feet nine and three-eighths inches (656.9⅜) to Swanson street, the place of beginning. Subject to the right of way over the western half of Delaware avenue, as laid out, one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XII. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, where the same crosses the north line of Reed street extended, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on the said Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low water-mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XIII. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance of one hundred and eighty six feet six inches (186.6) northward from the north line of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty six feet six inches, (186.6,) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low-water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in anywise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XIV. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance of three hundred and seventy-three feet (373) northward from the north line of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6,) to a point, and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privilege, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XV. All that certain lot or piece of ground, beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue, at the distance of five hundred and fifty-nine feet six inches (559.6) northward from the north side of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence extending in a northwardly direction along the said centre line, and containing in front on Delaware avenue one hundred and eighty-six feet six inches (186.6) to a point and extending of that width eastwardly between lines parallel with Reed street to low-water mark on the River Delaware, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining. Subject to the right of way over the eastern half of Delaware avenue, as laid out one hundred feet in width for public purposes.

Lot No. XVI. All that certain lot or piece of ground beginning at a point in the centre line of Delaware avenue extended, where the same crosses the south line of Prime street extended, thence extending in a southwardly direction along the said centre line of Delaware avenue one hundred and thirty-one feet two and one-quarter inches (131.2¼) to the north line of lot No. XV., at a point in the said centre line, at the distance of seven hundred and forty-six feet (746) northward, from the north line of Reed street extended, and measuring along the said centre line, thence eastwardly along the said northern line of lot No. XV. into the river Delaware, thence northwardly along the courses thereof to such line as shall be hereafter determined by the Board of Port Wardens as the northern boundary thereof, thence in a westerly direction along the same to a point at the intersection of the east line of Delaware avenue and south line of Prime street extended, thence north-westwardly along the south line of Prime street extended, sixty-one feet nine and five-eighths inches (61.9⅝) to the centre line of Delaware avenue, the place of beginning, subject to the right of way over the eastern portion of Delaware avenue to the centre line thereof extended as laid out for public purposes, together with all and singular the buildings and improvements, docks, wharves, rights, interests, privileges, ways, waters, liberties, easements, franchises, riparian rights, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.
B. H. BRISTOW,
Secretary of the Treasury.
A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Brigadier General, Chief of Engineers, United States Army.
THOMAS COCHRAN,
Chairman of the Board of Revision of Taxes of the City and County of Philadelphia.
Commissioners.

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The purchase-money of said property must be paid by the purchaser or purchasers thereof, in cash, within thirty days after the date of said sale, and upon the receipt of such payment good and sufficient conveyance and title for the property sold and paid for will be made to the purchaser or purchasers, or to his or their assigns.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 17, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CASTE—Mr. George Honey, Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

CHICKERING HALL.—PIANO CONCERT—Dr. Hans Von Bülow.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DON GIOVANNI, (German Opera)—Mr. Theodore Wachtel.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—KING LEAR—Mr. Edwin Booth.
Matinée at 1:30—THE STRANGER—KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—ROBINSON CRUSOE—Juvenile Opera Troupe.
Matinée at 1:30—FROU-FROU—(French Drama.)

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—(Pantomime)—Mr. George L. Fox.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE OVERLAND ROUTE—Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 A. M. *to* 9 P. M. *Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 A. M.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MR. ROBERT BROWNING'S NEW POEM.

We shall publish Mr. Browning's new poem, "The Inn Album," as soon as completed, in a separate supplement sheet, which we shall present to the readers of THE WEEKLY *and* SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Court of Appeals has dismissed the appeals of TWEED's counsel, and thus proved how little foundation there was for the shameful calumny that it was "under TWEED's thumb." Perhaps we shall now be told that the Judges of the court have been improperly influenced by TWEED's enemies? We have never seen the slightest ground for impugning the integrity of the highest court in our State, and the elaborate article recently published on the subject in *Harper's Weekly* revealed such thorough ignorance of the early history of the contest with the Tammany Ring in this City, that no one could have any confidence in the soundness of its legal arguments. The Court of Appeals needed no vindication from such an attack as that.

The decision of the court on the first appeal is written by Chief Justice CHURCH, and is stated with great clearness and force. The plea that TWEED cannot be held on bail in a second action begun for the same cause as a previous action discontinued, is dismissed with the remark that the present action was begun in pursuance of a special act of the Legislature, and under circumstances which preclude the idea of "vexation." The question as to the valid discontinuance of the first action is not reviewable, and the objection on the score of excessive bail is held as being aimed against the discretionary power of the court below, and is, therefore, not appealable. While the court holds that the constitutionality of the act of 1875, under which the action is brought, is one which should be litigated on the trial of the action, and not determined by a special motion, the decision gives a very clear intimation in favor of the constitutionality of that legislation. In fact, the suggestion came from the Court of Appeals itself, that the Legislature might authorize a prosecution which, under the existing law, could not be maintained in the name of the people of the State. The decision denying the right of TWEED to demand a bill of particulars is written by Justice MILLER, and is equally clear and conclusive.

The *Evening Mail* puts forward a queer defense of the present management of the Central Park. It says nothing about the pestilential lakes, but urges that people cannot be allowed to walk on the grass, because "it is one thing to preserve the turf in a moist and mild climate like that of England or Ireland, and another to maintain it here." The editor of the *Mail* need not go so far as England or Ireland to find a park which is intended for use as well as ornament. He need only pay two cents at the Brooklyn Ferry, and take a short excursion in Prospect Park—which will do him a world of good—and there he will see, on any fine day, hosts of children and their nurses running about the grass, evidently to their great satisfaction and benefit. Will he tell us that there is so great a difference between the climate of New-York and Brooklyn as to make it possible to grow grass in the latter city and not in the former? Prospect Park is now much more thronged in fine weather than Central Park—and well it may be, for people are treated decently over there, whereas here our Park is managed as if it were a piece of private property, and intruders are angrily "warned off." Fairmount Park is also accessible in all parts to young and old—and yet you need not go to England or Ireland to visit Fairmount. Central Park is now only a park in name—and parents are becoming more and more reluctant to send their children there to be "chevied" about by policemen.

Political gambling, it seems, is to take a new shape in the institution of betting pools, in which the chances of the candidates for Speaker of the House of Representatives are to be sold. Gamblers will bet on any imaginable contingency, and, when other means fail, they invent the most absurd propositions. There is, probably, great difficulty in suppressing these gambling practices, but it is a great shame that the national capital should be disgraced by such an exhibition. The immediate effect of the organization of betting pools on the Speakership would be a special attempt to influence the result of the contest. It will be unfortunate for Messrs. COX, KERR, RANDALL, and other candidates, if it can be said of their friends that they felt the pressure of the outside gamblers.

GUIBORD's remains rest in consecrated ground at last, or, more correctly speaking, they rest in ground which was once consecrated, but which, from the moment of their occupancy, becomes *ipso facto* cursed. Our special dispatch from Montreal gives a full and picturesque account of the civil and military demonstration which was found necessary for the "vindication of law and order" in the metropolis of Canada yesterday. Fortunately, the display of force was large enough to intimidate the bigoted and ignorant masses of the French Canadian populace, who would fain have made the triumph of civil over canon law the occasion of riot and bloodshed. It seems to be doubted whether GUIBORD's bones have, after all, reached their final resting-place. The coffin, which is firmly imbedded in Portland cement, will, it is said, be torn up under the orders of the managers of the cemetery, and consigned, with the migratory curse which has been attached to it, to some resting-place where it will not endanger the repose of the faithful who have died without incurring the maledictions of the Bishop of Montreal.

We have now received the official returns of the vote for the Republican and Democratic candidates for Secretary of State at the late election in all the counties of this State except New-York and Warren. They foot up 323,376 votes for Mr. SEWARD, and 308,787 for Mr. BIGELOW. Warren County is reported to have given 358 majority for Mr. SEWARD, and if this statement is correct, that gentleman has a plurality of 14,947 in the vote of the State outside of New-York County. The majority for Mr. BIGELOW in this County being 29,401, as near as can be ascertained before the completion of the official canvass, he carries the State by a plurality of 14,454. Forty-two counties, from which we have received full returns, show a total vote of 9,384 for Mr. DUSINBERRE, the "Temperance" candidate, for Secretary of State. The official canvass shows that Mr. JACOBS, Democrat, has been re-elected to the State Senate in the Third District, and Mr. LOOMIS, also a Democrat, in the Twentieth District. The Senate will, therefore, be composed of twenty Republicans and twelve Democrats. The Assembly, as heretofore stated, will consist of seventy-one Republicans and fifty-seven Democrats, giving the Republicans a majority of twenty-two on joint ballot.

SENATOR BAYARD ON FINANCE.

Senator THOMAS F. BAYARD, of Delaware, has a manly and straightforward way of conducting himself, quite different to that of some others who, like him, are believed to have ambition for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Although a decided and even bitter partisan, and entertaining views concerning the functions of the State and Federal Governments which we regard as too narrow to be either sound or practical, his political course has been too consistent and his character too sincere not to win the respect of his political opponents. A letter which he has recently written to the editor of the Atlanta (Ga.) *Herald* on the subject of finance shows very clearly some of the best characteristics of the man, as well as some of his weaknesses; but the former so far outweigh the latter that we cannot but be gratified that his opinions have been placed before the Southern people in a manner that will attract their attention and influence their views.

Senator BAYARD begins by stating in a very clear manner some of the simplest and most important elementary truths concerning currency. He tells the Southern people that if "money contains in itself no intrinsic value, it cannot be used as a standard by which to measure the value of other commodities;" that when such money is in use, "no buyer can know how much he will have to pay when his debts fall due, nor can the seller know what value he is to receive, and thus all ordinary business transactions become speculative and gambling transactions;" "that the inflationists are the real foes of those who wish to borrow money on reasonable terms, in order to employ men who labor for their daily bread," because they are constantly destroying the confidence of capitalists. The Senator points with justifiable pride to the former standing of many of the Southern city banks, whose obligations were met with scrupulous fidelity, and declares that prosperity will only return to the country when the same degree of confidence is established in regard to all notes used as currency, and they are made "convertible at the will of the holder into gold or silver coin." The South needs money. That fact is obvious. But paper money, irredeemable in coin, will not help it. "A restoration of confidence," the Senator remarks, "will 'inflate' in a wholesome way, because it will encourage timid capital to come out of its hiding-places and embark in enterprises which will give employment to labor and increase production. Whenever we make it safe to invest, the money will quickly seek investment. But the main source of confidence in a man or in a people is not so much in their means of payment as in the honest will to pay. Herein is my reliance for the ultimate prosperity of the country. The impulsive people of the Southern States may have crude ideas of finance—may be befogged by sophisms, and misled by hazy theories in regard to 'the dismal science,' but I rely upon their sense of good faith and duty of standing by their plighted word."

This is certainly sound doctrine. Every one who regards the real interests of the country must be glad to see it taught to the South by a man who is in every way calculated to obtain a respectful hearing. Senator BAYARD is recognized as peculiarly attached to the South. He has strong sympathy with the sentiments of the Democratic leaders and with many of the prejudices of the Democratic masses of that section, and he has been a conspicuous and zealous opponent of the measures most distasteful to the Southern whites. He will be listened to, therefore, with a fortunate predilection in his favor, and when he exposes the fallacious nature of the inducements held out by Western Democratic inflationists to win support for their pernicious notions, his arguments must have weight.

It is to be regretted that Senator BAYARD allows himself, in assailing successfully the unsound system of Government paper money, to take a position with reference to the national banking system which is unnecessarily extreme, and which involves a curious misunderstanding of the laws which created that system. "Under it," says the Senator, "the banking business of the entire country has been restricted to one special kind of capital; that is, the bonds of the United States Government, and the employment of all other descriptions of capital as a basis for banking have been rigidly excluded from competition."

This is so far from being correct that there is no restriction, direct or indirect, on the employment of any and all descriptions of capital as a basis for every branch of banking except the issue of notes. Hundreds of banks, banking firms, and bankers, in all parts of the country, employ millions of capital in the business of discount and deposit, without necessarily owning a single bond of the United States. As to the regulation of the circulation, that is hardly open to severe criticism. It is directed solely to the security of the note-holder, and is absolutely effective. Mr. BAYARD says, to support his position, that "under all the political omnipotence of Parliament [in Great Britain] such folly * * * as preventing any banker or banking association from using his or their credit by the emission of notes in any form they saw fit, has never been attempted or suggested." This is singularly inaccurate. The Bank act of 1844 forbids the Bank of England to "use its credit by the emission of notes" to the extent of a single pound, for it limits its circulation to an amount exactly equivalent to the debt owed to it by the Government and to Government securities and coin held by it. The same act prohibits the creation of any new bank of issue after the date of its passage, and under this clause the "country bank" issues have decreased about nine million dollars. And still further, the act places a fixed limit on the emissions of Scotch and Irish banks, beyond which all notes must be covered by coin, pound for pound, held to pay them.

Apart, however, from the unreasonable animosity shown by Senator BAYARD to the national banks, his letter is calculated to do a great deal of good. In conclusion, he says:

> "And now I appeal to every man among you—and to none so confidently and directly as to those who risked their lives in battle for the independence of the Southern States from this Government—crown your pledge of citizenship with a new proof of fealty, put under foot the dangerous methods of assault upon the credit and prosperity of our common country which are contained, intentionally or ignorantly, but always certainly, in measures which involve a violation of the recognized laws of finance which the commercial world adopts for its government. Eschew the plans and schemes of KELLEY, BUTLER, and PHILLIPS, and stand by and insist upon a restoration of the standard of value in our dealings as the basis of our currency, State or Federal, public or private, according to the powers delegated to Congress under the Constitution of our fathers."

This frank letter makes Mr. BAYARD the strongest hard-money Democrat likely to be named for the Presidential nomination.

PUBLIC WORKS AND PUBLIC MONEY.

One of the most pressing questions of our day is how to decrease the excessive cost of government. To the citizens of New-York this question is of prime importance, as on its solution depends the fate of millions of dollars' worth of private property, and with it is more or less bound up the whole commercial future of the City. Our annual burdens are too heavy; our debt has reached dimensions which few can regard without alarm. How to reduce both without prejudice to the efficiency of the public service, is a problem which at present engages many minds, and every practical suggestion made with the view of solving it has an interest for all who have anything at stake in the prosperity of New-York. A valuable contribution toward the settlement of this question was published in THE TIMES of Monday, in the form of a report by the Council of Political Reform on the past management of the Dock Department. Another will be found in our columns to-day in the form of a letter from Controller GREEN to Mayor WICKHAM on the conduct of public works in the upper part of the City.

The latter is largely occupied with a defense of the Controller's present attitude toward the costly and premature system of boulevard "improvements" when contrasted with his policy in regard to these works while acting as executive head of the Park Department. As might have been expected, Mr. GREEN finds no difficulty in showing that it is one thing to lay out the plan of a comprehensive system of public improvements, and quite a different matter to decide upon the time when it is expedient to prosecute them. The plan may become an absolute necessity fifty years before there is any thought of practically completing it in all its details. In 1811 the lines of future streets and avenues were determined as far up as One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street. But it did not occur to anybody at that time that the completion of the City map involved any obligation to go on regulating and grading miles of public thoroughfares in advance of either the movement of population or the necessities of travel. In fact, the authors of the plan of 1811 expressed grave doubts whether the streets and avenues which they had laid out above Harlem would be built on during the present century.

These did happen to be partially occupied in less than fifty years after the date of their delineation on the map, and it was to remedy the obvious defects in this part of the plan that the Park Commissioners received power to substitute for the rectangular outlines of 1811, lines of travel more in harmony with the inequalities of the ground and better calculated to preserve the natural beauties of that portion of the island. Mr. GREEN "cheerfully assumes" the responsibility for his share of this work as well as of its important adjuncts—the drawing up of plans for the navigation of the Harlem River, and for the tunnels and bridges designed to connect the upper part of the City with Westchester County. For the abuses of the Sweeny-Hilton-Fields period of Park administration he repudiates all responsibility as energetically as he does any share in the wasteful and corrupt methods of carrying out entirely premature works, which characterize the administration of Commissioner PORTER.

To the testimony given before the Senate Investigating Committee in regard to these methods, the Controller adds some very instructive details. He shows that the men detailed for the very important work of Inspectors of Sewers have, almost without exception, had no previous training to fit them for such a position. To the ex-barbers and liquor-dealers in whose "versatility" Gen. PORTER has so edifying an amount of confidence, the Controller adds a list of butchers, clerks, carpenters, carriage-trimmers, &c., all of whom are drawing pay from the City as Inspectors of the construction of a costly system of sewerage. In fact, of those who appear in this capacity on the pay-rolls of Gen. PORTER's department there seem to be but two—one mason and one contractor's foreman—whose previous occupations would lead us to expect from them the slightest knowledge of their duties. Analysis of the previous occupations of the foremen of the gangs of laborers reveals a similar state of facts. Five appear as liquor-dealers, four as clerks, one as a butcher, one a conductor, one a florist, and one a politician. It is hardly to be wondered at if, from a department whose efficiency depends upon overseers of this character, the public should receive less than one half of the worth of the millions which it annually contrives to expend.

The same conclusion is to be drawn from the communication of Controller GREEN as from the report of the Council of Political Reform on the Dock Department, and it is briefly this: The system which allows the City to become a large employer of labor is radically bad. It tends to the enormous waste of public money, to the demoralization of the laborer, and to the perpetuation of the worst forms of corruption in our politics. But it is not enough to compel the adoption of the contract system on all works where it can be properly applied; the standard of character and experience required in those intrusted with the inspection of public works must be raised far above present its level. The heads of departments must be held to a personal responsibility for the toleration of such abuses as Gen. PORTER allows to exist in the Department of Public Works. Any private business would be hopelessly ruined were it to be conducted on the principles which prevail in several of our Municipal departments, and the City will share a similar fate unless means can be devised to eradicate, once and for all, the grossly corrupt system of public works which has survived all efforts at reform.

"J. H. & C. M. GOODSELL & CO."

Messrs. GOODSELL & Co., the nominal or actual proprietors of the "*Spectator*" and the "*Graphic*"—both papers managed on very peculiar principles, as we shall shortly prove—are perfectly well aware of the exposure which is now hanging over their heads. They have been carrying on the trade of systematic libelers—and something worse—for years past, terrifying the timid into compliance with their demands, and defying exposure by means of their so-called "newspapers," which were always ready to assail any man who was likely to prove troublesome. They are now, however, seriously alarmed, and not without good cause. Having libeled us (among many other papers and persons) for over a year past, they now dread the consequences. The first thing they did was to threaten to publish "damaging statements" about us if we disclosed the true nature of their business to the public. Every rascal whom we have dragged to light has invariably made the same threat; consequently we are used to it. The GOODSELL Brothers next induced a lawyer, generally supposed to be respectable, to write a threatening letter to THE TIMES, which we do not hesitate to describe as at once unprofessional and disgraceful. In this the "damaging statements" were again hinted at—and we think the lawyer who made himself the vehicle of this threat will live to repent it. This letter we at once handed over to our counsel, with instructions to decline to hold any correspondence or make any terms with the GOODSELL Brothers, and to defend to the last any action which J. H. & C. M. GOODSELL & Co. may summon up courage to bring. With either of these men in the witness-box, we should be able to render our narrative of their history more complete than it now is—although we venture to say that the facts already in our possession will considerably astonish the public. There is nothing we have published about this disgraceful firm which we are not prepared to prove. Our readers know by this time that we generally have strong facts to go upon before we undertake to denounce any fraud or imposture.

With regard to threatening letters from lawyers, we are too well aware that the most dangerous class of men who exist in a community can seldom be attacked without their immediately assuming a great deal of virtuous indignation, and employing some lawyer to write a warning to their exposers. These GOODSELL Brothers have, doubtless, often practiced this trick with success, and with most private persons it would have been successful now; but on this occasion it shall not save them. Nor will their wild and amusing threats of another kind be more effectual. Since it came to their knowledge that we are resolved to stop their operations, they have been threatening us, under a thin disguise, with the "bludgeon and the pistol"—apparently under the impression that when black-mailing fails them, they can always resort to weapons of a more substantial kind. But this little device, although no doubt calculated to alarm old women and insurance companies, will not serve their turn now. We shall bring them to book, come what may. They are themselves habitual and systematic libelers, and it would be interesting to see all the men whose characters they have wantonly and unjustly aspersed, in full pursuit of them, armed with "the pistol and the bowie-knife." We are inclined to think there would not be much left but mince-meat of this precious pair of brothers. They have lied and slandered with almost entire impunity for years past—now we shall haul them up for punishment, and render it henceforth a matter of perfect indifference to every man and woman in the community what J. H. and C. M. GOODSELL may say about them, either in the *Graphic* or any other of their dishonest and disreputable prints. It is, no doubt, a somewhat unpleasant job to perform, but it ought to be done, and the loud vaporings of these impostors about their "lawyers," their "caricatures," their "exposures," their "bowie-knives," and their "pistols," will doubtless deter most people from undertaking it. But for our own parts, we take all such threats as an inevitable portion of the day's work when rascals are being unearthed. We now warn insurance companies that they need *not* be victimized any longer by GOODSELL Brothers—and we invite people who have already suffered at their hands to send us the facts. We will take all the responsibility of publishing them. The victims need not be afraid. The GOODSELL Brothers will not run against them with their little battery of knives and pistols. We also beg insurance companies to take notice that the appearance of their advertisements in the *Graphic* or *Spectator* will henceforth be regarded as a sign that something is wrong in their affairs—as a confession of weakness—and so far from saving them from suspicion, it will inevitably draw it down upon them. The following remarks, recently made by the Hartford *Post*, are very much to the purpose, and we strongly commend them to the notice of all respectable insurance managers:

> "It is a notorious fact that the so-called insurance journals charge very highly for their laudatory articles or for ceasing to blackguard any man or company they chance to select for victims. Occasionally these black-mailing operations get into print, as has the following:
>
> NEW-YORK, May 19, 1871.
>
> *Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, Dr.*
>
> To personal services to date, and to the articles entitled 'The Thug Warfare in Life Insurance,' and 'The Vindication of the Knickerbocker Company,' $5,000.
>
> Received payment. J. H. & C. M. GOODSELL.
>
> As a rule the 'insurance journal' has no circulation outside insurance offices. It is very rarely seen by the outside public, and when it is, its opinions are regarded as of little or no account, for it is known how readily they may be purchased. *No honest company need fear the malignity of one of these vampires; and money paid to silence them or induce praise is worse than thrown away.* And yet the companies pay for long advertisements in these sheets, the circulation of which is almost wholly confined to the advertising patrons. Of course, nothing but a fear of attack would induce them to throw money away upon such shysters. Why should they fear, when every man who reads one of these assaults knows that it is simply a flourish of the instrument for the extortion of money? The company that resolutely turns its back upon the whole pack, and spends its money where it will do good, will find that the ill-will of the 'insurance journal' can do it no harm. On the contrary, the well-informed public will honor it for refusing to pay hush-money."

All this is quite true, and we venture to guarantee that the GOODSELL Brothers, who are at the head of the trade described, will not rush off to Hartford armed with their "pistol, knife, and club," and shoot, stab, and beat the editor of our contemporary for daring to speak plainly.

THE LATEST NEWS FROM AFRICA.

The latest news from GORDON announces that he has successfully transported a steamer to Appudo. Appudo, or Affudo, as it is also spelled, is situated on the Nile at about 2° 30′ north latitude. It was the furthest point reached by MIANI, whose name SPEKE saw there carved upon a tree. What makes the news especially important is that Appudo is above the last of the cataracts that obstruct the navigation of the Nile between the Albert Lake and Gondokoro. GORDON can now explore the lake with his steamer, and it is safe to presume that he has already done so—thus anticipating STANLEY, who, when the steamer reached Appudo, was still at the King of Uganda's capital. The same paragraph in the London *Times*, which contains these facts, also mentions that "CAMERON was at Tanganyika for eight months, trying to go the western route between Uganda and Zanzibar, which was interrupted by the Karaque tribe 2° south." This is quite unintelligible, though it gives us the assurance that CAMERON has abandoned his wild scheme of following down the Lualaba (or Congo) to its mouth, and is still alive and in the neighborhood of Tanganyika. Since Zanzibar is east, or rather south-easterly, of Uganda, the allusion to a westerly route between the two is extremely puzzling. The Karaque tribe might possibly mean the people of Karaque, but RUMANIKA, the King of Karaque, is very friendly to white men, and his people would hardly interfere with CAMERON. The safety of CAMERON, however, is the one intelligible part of the news, and it will be a great relief to the countless admirers of that gallant officer, who, on the assumption that he had started on a voyage across the Continent by way of the Lualaba, never expected to hear any further tidings from him.

It was the intention of STANLEY to explore the Albert Lake by circumnavigating it in his boat. When he learns, as he undoubtedly will, that GORDON has anticipated his design, he will, doubtless, march at once to the head of Tanganyika, and follow the Lukuga—the outlet of the lake—to its junction with the Lualaba. It is well known that he aims to complete the explorations begun by LIVINGSTONE in the Lualaba Valley, and the brilliant success which he has already attained will probably encourage him to make the attempt, now evidently abandoned by CAMERON, to descend the Lualaba to the sea. It is, however, earnestly to be hoped that he will not undertake an enterprise so certain to end in irretrievable disaster. The circumnavigation of the Albert Lake will convince STANLEY that it has no connection with the Lualaba, as he is now decidedly of the opinion that it has, and he will, therefore, know, without further exploration, that the Lualaba is the Congo. It will be much wiser for him to leave the Lualaba at its most northerly point, and march northward across the Welle, to the Bahr el Gazel, and so by way of the Nile back to the regions of civilization. He will probably see the wisdom of this course, and will adopt it. He will then have made the grandest journey ever yet made in Africa, and can return to enjoy his well-earned honors as the true discoverer of the source of the Nile.

Within the present month we have learned where lie the furthest sources of the Nile: we have had the important announcement that a steamer has been virtually launched on the Albert Lake, and we have received the news of CAMERON's safety. Never before in the whole history of African exploration has so much and so important news been received within so brief a time.

TRAMPS.

The authorities of a Western city have sent a circular to the authorities of other Western cities, requesting them to meet in convention to discuss the proper treatment of tramps. So far as the private citizen is concerned, he needs no convention to tell him what to do with tramps. He has only to keep his doors locked, and to procure a large dog who understands how to insert his teeth where they will do the most good. The tramp who, on coming to a house to ask for roast turkey with cranberry sauce, receives, instead, a strong expression of canine opinion, will sadly turn away from so unappreciative a locality. Still, where one person administers mastiffs and closed doors to all tramps without exception, there will be many other persons whose charitable feelings will induce them to indulge in the ill-considered charity that makes tramping a profitable profession. The evil is so large and so universally diffused, that the action of town or State authorities can alone grapple with it successfully, and the effort now being made in the West to secure uniform municipal legislation in the matter is a wise and necessary one.

What is needed is to set tramps at work. No doubt, there is occasionally an honest and industrious man who becomes a tramp because he cannot find work. It would be hard to refuse such a man the temporary relief which he sorely needs, but indiscriminate private charity encourages a score of idle vagrants where it relieves one real case of suffering. The honest tramp will gladly pay for food and lodging by work, and the lazy tramp, who discovers that he can no longer live on charity, will find the charm of his profession gone. Let us have, in every town, a relief committee of the town officials, who will turn no man away hungry, but who will require tramps to work out the full value of what they receive. In this way the tramp nuisance can be speedily abolished, householders can be saved from annoyance and danger, while no injustice will be done to the deserving poor. The experiment has been tried in many isolated towns, and has been entirely successful. The uniform action of all the towns in the country, however, is needed before the tramp nuisance can be finally and effectually suppressed.

AMUSEMENTS.

MR. BOOTH'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Mr. Booth last evening appeared, for the first time in many years, as *King Lear*. The performance is not one by which the actor will be remembered. So industrious a student and so experienced an artist as Mr. Booth cannot, indeed, do anything badly, but he may happen upon a character to which his nature is essentially foreign, and, in such a case, the minor excellences of a personation—intelligent and tasteful readings, adherence to traditional "business," and appropriate stage-effects—must go for very little. Mr. Booth's *King Lear* lacks both majesty and pathos, relatively, of course, for worse representations we shall unfortunately be called upon to see, but still most perceptibly. The sorrows of the father and the sovereign were clearly and vigorously set forth, but never with a depth of feeling or a power of expression commensurate with their magnitude. Even the curse sounded to us shorn of its terrors, and, in brief, although Mr. Booth was called before the curtain again and again, we should have to confess to a sense of disappointment had we thought at any time that his portrayal of *King Lear* was likely to at all approach his *Hamlet*, his *Iago*, or his *Richelieu*. Aside from a few hesitancies in the delivery of the text—a hesitancy from which Mr. Booth himself was not wholly exempt—the entertainment passed off smoothly, and was, at some points, rather impressive. Mr. Harkins acted *Edgar's* scene on the heath exceedingly well; Miss Sidney Cowell played the *Fool* with a grace and tenderness we have not been used to associate with the personage; and Mr. Fisher, albeit in style a trifle too colloquial—not to say trivial—for tragedy, gave satisfaction as *Kent*. "King Lear" will be repeated this evening, and this afternoon Mr. Edwin Booth may be seen in "The Stranger," and in "Katherine and Petruchio," which will be brought out with the co-operation of Miss Fanny Davenport.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

The second of Dr. Von Bülow's concerts at Chickering Hall may be attended this evening. The programme is as follows:

Grand Concerto, (opus 16,)	Adolph Henselt
F. Chopin.	
(a) Nocturne	Opus 37, No. 2 in G
(b) Chant Polonaise	Transposition by Liszt
(c) Berceuse	Opus 57
(d) Valse	Opus 42
Franz Liszt	Fantaisie Hongroise

Dedicated to Hans Von Bülow.

THE EAGLE THEATRE.

Mr. Josh Hart still presents a pleasing variety performance at his cosy new theatre, and the patronage of the house is well established. Monday, however, what would otherwise have proved an enjoyable programme, was marred somewhat by the introduction, for the first time in New-York, of the new musical extravaganza entitled "Trial by Jury," with Mr. J. H. MacDermott, in the rôle of *The Learned Judge*. Outside of the fact that the piece is without plot or motive, it is entirely unsuited to New-York audiences of the better class, and unworthy a place of amusement of the rank in which Manager Hart aspires to place his theatre. The "trial" is one of breach of promise of marriage, with a roué on the bench and a fair plaintiff at the bar, who seems willing to love jury, judge, and everybody else, so that she may secure a verdict. She finally captivates the Judge himself, who gives judgment in her favor by taking her up on the bench as two painted cupids descend from above, and everything is presumably happy. The remainder of the programme is agreeable and varied; the same performance will be repeated throughout this week.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. Max Strakosch and Mme. Titiens are both in town, and both, we are sorry to hear, ill.

Herr Wachtel and Mr. Neuendorff's company will this evening appear at the Academy in "Don Giovanni."

Darling's Opera-house is closed, the minstrel company who recently occupied it finding business unremunerative.

Several Japanese "specialty artists" have swelled the ranks of Mr. Tony Pastor's forces at Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.

A matinée representation of "Frou-Frou" will be given by the French artists of the Lyceum Theatre, at that house, to-day.

The Liliputian Circus, a wondrous assemblage of juvenile riders and gymnasts, delights the frequenters of the Olympic Theatre this week.

It is understood that Mr. George Honey's engagement at Wallack's is to close with the present week, Mr. H. J. Beckett playing *Eccles* on and after Monday next.

This evening's performance of the Mexican Juvenile Opera Bouffe Troupe at the Lyceum Theatre will be the last night representation but one in which these clever children will participate.

The one hundredth night of "The Mighty Dollar" at the Park Theatre approaches. Its advent is to be marked by the gift to each spectator present on that momentous occasion of a silver medal, while bronze medals will be distributed to the company.

WESTERN FREIGHTS.

INCREASE OF RATES ON ROADS EAST FROM CHICAGO POSTPONED—RATES PUT UP BY PEORIA, ILL.—GRAIN VESSELS TO PLY BETWEEN CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—The officials of the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Roads, interested in the combination recently formed to maintain high freight and passenger rates East, met here to-day at the general office of the Pennsylvania Company. The meeting was for the purpose of perfecting their combination and to consider the practicability of further increasing freight rates. It was decided, after a great deal of discussion, not to put the tariff up immediately, and the subject was then postponed until a future session. This effort on the part of Eastern managers to increase the tariff meets with the strongest opposition in this city, and it will probably fail of accomplishment. Following the policy of the Eastern lines in forming the above mentioned pool, the officials of the east and west lines centring at Peoria, Ill., also held a meeting in this city to-day for the purpose of effecting an arrangement whereby the earnings from the business originating at that point and consigned East can be pooled. The Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw, Toledo, Warsaw and Western, and Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Roads were represented. The deliberations resulted in an agreement to put up the freight tariff at once.

A contract has been closed between parties here and in Liverpool, England, to build a number of sailing vessels to ply between these two ports in the grain trade, each vessel to have a carrying capacity of thirty-eight thousand bushels. They will be constructed in time for the opening of navigation next year.

THE CASE OF "TOO MUCH ZEAL."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In to-day's TIMES there is a letter signed "W. B. D." detailing an alleged outrage upon a sick lady by two officers, wearing a gray uniform and gilt bands, belonging to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. I propose to answer the charges in the order in which they are presented. First, then, the officers of this society do not wear any uniform at all, only a cap with the initials on it; secondly, these "two gray-coated bullies" compelled the "sick and suffering lady to stand in the sleet and frost and ice-cold slime until her thin boots were soaked through!" You may not remember, but Friday, the 5th of November, was one of the most lovely days of the season, and the streets were as dry as the lady's parlor floor, if she have one; thirdly, the lady is then censured by "W. B. D." for not bribing the two gray-coated bullies by a douceur.

Now, the simple facts of the case are these: The Superintendent of this society, while standing at a window of the office, saw a carriage driven along, one of the horses of which was so lame that it was only able at the time to use three legs. The vehicle stopped opposite the head-quarters of this society, at a dress-maker's, and the lady entered the house. He then crossed over the street and remonstrated with the driver, when the lady sent word she desired to see him. He entered the hallway, and, courteously removing his cap, endeavored to explain the incident. This she would not allow him to do, and defied him to take the horses "if he dared." He then asked permission to send for another hack, while she was engaged in the house; but this she peremptorily refused, adding "that he would hear from her again." Thus saying—and very unlike a sick lady—she bounced up stairs in high dudgeon. Two veterinary surgeons were immediately called to examine the horse, and both pronounced the animal totally unfit for work.

It will thus be seen by this reliable statement that there is not one word of truth in what "W. B. D." has occupied nearly a column of your valuable space in detailing. The thought naturally arises in the mind—if an officer of this society had committed such a monstrous breach of propriety, why did not "the sick and suffering lady, in thin boots, and congestion of the lungs," or her champion, "W. B. D.," report the case to the undersigned, instead of rushing recklessly into print? Nearly all the rest of the community are aware of the fact that this institution is conducted on principles of the most rigid order and responsibility, and the harmless insinuation on the part of the writer of this lengthy falsehood in relation to the officer "waiting to be bribed," will surely defeat the malicious purpose which is apparent in every line.

The following is the certificate of one of the veterinary surgeons who examined the disabled animal:

> NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1875.
>
> This is to certify that, at the request of Henry Bergh, President of the American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, I have this day examined a bay mare, which at the present time, in my opinion, is unsound from anchylosis of hock joint complete, cause spavin, and unfit for work which she is now doing.
>
> W. C. BRETHERTON, Veterinary Surgeon.

HENRY BERGH, President.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1875.

A MASONIC RECEPTION.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Nov. 16.—The grandest Masonic event which has occurred here for many years took place this afternoon and evening, when York Commandery, No. 55, Knights Templar, of New-York, were tendered a reception by St. John's Commandery, No. 9, of this city. There were several hundred Knights in full uniform in line. The parade passed through the principal streets. At 7:30 o'clock a banquet was given the visitors at Masonic Hall, where they were presented with a solid silver set, gold lined, in return for courtesies at the dedication of the New-York Masonic Temple in June last. The officers of the State Grand Lodge, city officials, and other representative men participated in the festivities.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16.—The corner-stone of the statue to the memory of John Witherspoon, signer of the Declaration of Independence, was laid in Fairmount Park to-day with appropriate ceremonies. The addresses on the occasion were delivered by Rev. George W. Musgrove, D.D., LL.D., of this city, and Rev. William Adams, D.D., LL.D., of New-York. The statue will be of bronze, twelve feet in height, with a pedestal of Quincy granite of the same height. The cost of the monument will be about $25,000.

THE ACCOUNTS OF THE YEAR

THE REPORT OF TREASURER NEW.

A NET DECREASE OF $9,636,702 IN EXPENDITURES—THE WORKINGS OF THE NATIONAL BANK REDEMPTION AGENCY—SOME CHANGES SUGGESTED.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.—The reports of the Treasurer of the United States have been annually made for many years by Gen. F. E. Spinner. His reports were always interesting, and generally contained expressions of his views upon general questions of finance, politics, and government, of which the Secretary of the Treasury might be expected to write. The first report of Treasurer New is quite different in style, being confined to the business of his department solely. It is emphatically a business document, but is not the less interesting on that account. It gives some valuable information of the operations of the Treasury, and makes some important recommendations.

The report presents the condition of the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year ending Jan. 30, 1875. While there has been an increase of $7,597,708 68 in internal revenue receipts for the fiscal year 1875 over those of 1874, there has been a decrease in receipts from Customs of $5,936,111 34; from lands, $438,798 76, and from miscellaneous sources, $2,701,513 54—making a total net decrease of revenue for the fiscal year 1875, as compared with 1874, of $1,47,8704 96. The decrease in expenditures for the same period is shown in the following items, viz.: Decreased expenditures on account of interest on public debt, $4,026,270 64; on account of War Department, $1,193,281 24; on account of Navy Department, $9,434,961 15—total decreased expenditures, $14,654,513 03, less increased expenditures on account of Interior Department, $2,109,936 29, and on account of civil and miscellaneous, $1,429,109 37; being a net difference of $9,636,702 41 in favor of the fiscal year 1875 over that of 1874 in the matter of receipts and expenditures together.

The National Bank Redemption Agency, established by act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, has been in operation since a few days thereafter, and during the fiscal year there have been redeemed, assorted, and accounted for 17,842,310 notes, of the aggregate value of $130,322,945. The expenses of the agency have been $20,965 37. For these expenses an assessment has been made upon the banks. The items going to make up these expenses and charges are set forth in detail upon the books of the agency. The full credit of the organization of the agency, and the success which has attended it in the past, says Mr. New, belong to my predecessor, and he and the law are responsible for the expenses incurred. The assessment was made for the aggregate of the charges and expenses as found upon the books of the agency on the 30th of June, 1875, the day of his retirement from office. Should the banks seriously object to any of the charges or expenses included in the assessment, it is for them to take such steps to recover the same as may seem best. Yet few have made any complaint. If the agency is to be continued, its practical operation in the past has suggested some changes in the law for its successful conduct in the future. It has been hitherto esteemed that a bank has fully discharged its promise and obligation when it has redeemed the same in lawful money at its own counter or other designated place of redemption. Under this law the bank is also required to pay the cost of the transportation of its notes to Washington, together with all other expenses, direct or incidental, attending the redemption of the same, and practically of the return of the redeeming medium to the residence of the noteholder.

For the notes of 171 banks which have failed or gone into voluntary liquidation prior to the 30th of June last, and also of 171 other banks that are retiring all or part of their circulation, there have been deposited in the Treasury legal-tender notes to the exact amount of circulation outstanding or to be retired.

Such circulation is by law redeemable by the Treasury; yet, as a matter of fact, these notes, or nearly all of them, are presented to the Treasury through this agency; and as these banks have no five per cent. fund to which to charge their pro rata share of the expense, the same can only be apportioned and assessed upon the banks still in full operation.

There was on deposit in the Treasury on the 30th of June, 1875, $18,293,667 05 in legal-tender notes for the purpose of taking up the circulation of such banks, the Government getting the benefit of this deposit without interest or expense; and yet under the law the expense of retiring such circulation is taxed to the remaining banks, who have had no interest or benefit therefrom. This is manifestly unjust. As the profits of this banking system are diminishing because of increasing taxation and unfriendly legislation, the number of banks withdrawing their circulation is rapidly increasing, and to the same degree the proportion of this unjust levy upon the remaining banks will increase.

Since the passage of the "National Bank Act" there has been paid, without cost or expense to the Government, by the national banks, of tax on circulation, $29,220,841 45; on deposits $28,327,246 19; on capital, $3,820,381 82: making $61,368,469 46. The original intent of Congress in imposing this tax upon the circulation was evidently to cover the expense of the same, and if from the next return of semi-annual duty upon their circulation the banks be allowed to deduct the amount of the late assessment, and thereafter, as assessments be made, like deductions be allowed, the matter will, I believe, be satisfactory to the banks and just to the Government.

The rate per centum on the amount redeemed for each bank will, for various reasons, be materially less in the future. The labor, care, and responsibility of the management of this agency are very great, involving the daily receipt, assorting, and payment by currency or checks of several hundred thousand dollars; the keeping of over two thousand accounts, and the oversight of more than one hundred and fifty clerks and counters. And if this agency be continued, it is greatly to be desired that the same be made a separate bureau of the Treasury Department, under the charge of a superintendent, who should give a bond for the faithful discharge of his duties.

Treasurer New makes various suggestions as to matters of detail in his office, and asks the attention of Congress thereto.

BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.

WHAT THE NAVY HAS DONE TO LESSEN THE DANGERS OF THE SEA—SCIENTIFIC INVESTIGATION AND EXPERIMENT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—Commodore Daniel Ammen, Chief of Bureau of Navigation, in his annual report, says that, for years past, the bureau has promoted, as far as possible, the construction of marine compasses known as "liquid." It is supposed that those now in use are inferior to none. A compass observatory has been built and supplied with the proper testing instruments at Brookline, Mass., near the manufactory which supplies compasses for the Navy. Most of the charts and sailing directions now used in the Navy are of Government manufacture. The work of geographically determining to the nearest limit of error as many points as are supposed necessary in Central America and in the West Indies was prosecuted last year by the United States steamer Fortune, and is still in progress, the Gettysburg having been assigned to the duty in place of the Fortune. The longitude of Panama, Aspinwall, Santiago de Cuba, and Havana have been determined by means of the telegraph. The work now in course of completion will include points on the Windward Islands and the northern coast of South America. The survey of the outer coast of the peninsula of Lower California and that of the Gulf of California has been concluded by Commander George Dewey, in the Narragansett. The Gulf was absolutely unsurveyed, but is now sufficiently examined and determined for the safety of navigation. Owing to no appropriation the survey of the North Pacific Ocean has been abandoned.

In regard to interoceanic surveys, Commodore Ammen says: "This arduous work, which has been carefully prosecuted for five seasons by two or more parties, from the Isthmus of Tehuantepec to twenty or more miles south of the mouth of the Napipi, on the River Atrato, is at length satisfactorily accomplished. Since my last report, at the request of the commission appointed to consider and report upon the interoceanic canal by your order, a careful survey of the Isthmus of Panama was made, the computation completed, and the whole placed before the commission. A reconnoissance on the west coast was also made of the Rio Cuepo and the San Blas route, where the tide-waters of the two oceans approach more nearly than at any other point. So careful and minute has been the examination of the different water-sheds up to the point of manifest inferiority to other known points, that no doubt now exists as to the approximate labor necessary in the construction of an interoceanic ship-canal at several points. It is proper to add that the most careful and elaborate surveys would necessarily have to be made in advance at any point heretofore examined before commencing the construction of an interoceanic ship-canal, and that these surveys could only ameliorate the labor and cost of construction, inasmuch as the locations as given are actual throughout in length, and would only be changed when an advantage would be gained by doing so."

A large number of junior officers of the Navy have been detailed for duty on the United States Coast Survey. As the urgent demands of the naval service will permit, fifty officers are now assigned to duty under the Superintendent of the Coast Survey. This duty in itself is a national necessity. It is also a most valuable school of instruction, as is shown through the service of naval officers in their legitimate duties, and especially during the different wars in which they have taken part.

The report of Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, of the Naval Observatory, states that the great equatorial recently erected is in good order and in constant use in the observation of the satellites of the planets Neptune, Uranus, and Saturn. Some of the more difficult and interesting of the double stars are also observed, and drawings of Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn, and of several nebulæ have been made. In referring to theoretical investigations he says: "Congress having failed to make the appropriation asked for last year, there is but little progress to report on the work on the theory of the moon's motion. This circumstance is much to be regretted, in view of the large and increasing errors of the lunar ephemeris, and of the fact that it is chiefly to these investigations that the astronomers of the world are looking for an explanation of the errors in question. An appropriation of $3,000 is therefore asked for, with a view to their continuation. A preliminary investigation having in view the correction of the lunar ephemeris during the last few years, in order that it may be used for the determination of longitudes of the transit of Venus stations, is now in progress. During the past two months the time has been transmitted at noon over the country through an additional wire from the observatory to the Western Union Telegraph office. It is now transmitted by two wires instead of one, rendering its reception more certain, and necessitating less trouble in repeating at the telegraph office."

Prof. Newcomb has expressed the following opinions concerning the value of the observations of the transit of Venus, and the probable error of the final determination of the solar parallax resulting from their discussion: "It is my opinion that the optical observations of contacts made by the observers of all nations will, by their combination, give a value of the solar parallax of which the probable error will lie between two-tenths and three-tenths of a second. I also think that the American photographs alone will give a result at least as accurate as this, and probably more so. A large remaining mass of material will be the heliometer measures made by the Germans and Russians as well as by Lord Lindsay. Various optical measurements were made near the moments of internal contacts and photographs in which Venus was partly on the sun. The combination of all these may be expected to give a result of equal weight with either of those already mentioned. I think, therefore, that we may look forward with considerable certainty to seeing the probable error from the combination of all observations less than two-tenths, and perhaps not much more than one-tenth of a second. At the same time it is not to be disguised that there is a possibility of unforeseen perturbing causes being brought to light by a comparison of all the observations which will upset all our *a priori* estimates of probable error."

Among the estimates accompanying the above reports are the following: For drawing, engraving, printing, and photographing charts, correcting old plates, preparing and publishing sailing directions and other hydrographic information, and for making charts, including those of the Pacific Ocean, $60,000; for foreign and local pilotage and towage of ships, $50,000; for nautical and astronomical instruments, books, &c., $10,000; for navy signals, apparatus, &c., $6,000; for the Naval Observatory, $21,500.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

DISCUSSION REGARDING THE ACTION SETTLED UPON IN THE CASE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Republican Central Committee held a regular meeting last night at Republican Hall, Col. Joel W. Mason in the chair. There was a large attendance of members.

George Bliss, from the Executive Committee, moved that, in accordance with a resolution previously adopted, providing for the purging of the committee from the Twenty-first District, the following gentlemen be appointed the committee to carry out such object: Jacob M. Patterson, Abraham Lent, Solon B. Smith, Willard Bullard, and Horace M. Ruggles. Mr. Ross, a delegate from the Twenty-first District, said that at the meeting of the District Committee, at which the resolution asking that this purging be effected, was adopted, there were present 150 persons who were not properly entitled to vote on the subject or participate in the deliberations. He was opposed to taking action in this Central Committee on the request of such an unauthorized body.

Mr. Bliss said that the statement of the gentleman who had just taken his seat showed that there was necessity for some such action as was asked for. He had carefully avoided in this resolution stating that the committee should have power to reorganize, but gave them authority to act as in their discretion seemed proper in the premises.

Charles S. Spencer said he thought at some future time the precedent which this resolution would form in naming this committee would be found very embarrassing. He moved that the names in the resolution be stricken out, and that the chairman be authorized to name the committee. The motion after some brief explanatory remarks was adopted.

Mr. Bliss also reported from the Executive Committee a recommendation to the Central Committee that the usual call for the primaries be issued, and that they be held on the second Tuesday of November. The recommendation was adopted.

A long report was received from two members of the Fourth Assembly District Committee, charging that the committee was not being controlled in the interest and for the welfare of the party, and that the President of the committee was neglectful of his duties as President, and that the organization suffered thereby. It was referred to the Executive Committee.

The Secretary then announced as the committee to purge the Twenty-first District Committee the names of the gentlemen as embodied in the motion and resolution of Mr. Bliss.

After some minor business had been transacted, the committee adjourned.

ISAAC M. SINGER'S WILL.

THE SECOND MARRIAGE OF MRS. MARY ANN SINGER—HOW SHE MARRIED MR. FOSTER IN BOSTON.

The proceedings before Surrogate Coffin, of Westchester County, in the matter of the Singer will case were continued yesterday, when additional testimony was adduced on behalf of the contestant.

Dr. William R. Maxwell, of New-York, a practicing physician, testified that he was acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Singer in 1859, when he attended Mrs. Singer, now Mrs. Foster; she was the only person he attended professionally for a year or two in 1859 and 1860; the family then resided at No. 14 Fifth avenue; Mr. Singer then resided there; he supposed it was Mrs. Singer that he was attending; he presented bills for his services to Mr. Singer and they were promptly paid; he could not remember in what manner he spoke of the lady.

Mrs. Mary Ann Foster recalled; stated that she was told that a divorce had been obtained for her; that she relied upon it being true. Cross-examined by Mr. Carter—She said she received the information concerning a divorce being obtained from Mr. Fuller, her counsel at the time; he said she had gained her suit, and was at liberty to do as she pleased; on the strength of that assertion she married Mr. Foster; in 1860 she left the home in Fifth avenue, and went to the house of Mrs. Mageary, No. 83 Clinton place; she first became acquainted with Mr. John Adams Foster, her present husband, in 1860; he was not living in the Fifth avenue house before I was married to him, she was married to Mr. Foster on the 11th day of June, 1862; she had not her marriage certificate; she had torn it up; it was not correct; she did not get another one; she never tried to get another, nor tried to get the one she had corrected; she was married in Boston in a church; thought the clergyman who married them was named Field; on her return to New-York she went to her home and her husband went to his hotel; she continued to live at the Fifth avenue house until the order for alimony was granted; none of the children knew of her going to Boston to get married; she was acquainted with Mr. Foster for over a year before they were married; he lived with her at the house in Fifth avenue that Fall, from June or July, 1862; she gave her name to the clergyman as Mary Ann Sponsler, her maiden name; I might have torn up the marriage certificate after her return to New-York; thought she showed the certificate to her daughter, Mrs. Proctor; did not remember showing it to anybody else; Mr. Foster was now thirty-eight years old; he was twenty-five at the time they were married.

After reciting the various places at which she had resided with Mr. Foster since her marriage, a paper, purporting to be a second agreement entered into between herself and Mr. Singer, was submitted to the inspection of witness, who acknowledged that the signature affixed was in her own handwriting. By this document, which was read and put in evidence, an agreement made in April, 1862, between the parties was annulled, and another entered into, in which Mrs. Singer (or Foster) was to take $2,500 in full for all claims against Mr. Singer, and he was to have the sole charge of the children.

Direct examination resumed: Witness said she never read the agreement; she signed it without reading it at Mr. Fuller's office, about the 20th of April, 1862; she subsequently went to Mr. Clark to repudiate the contract, and give back the money; she protested to Mr. Clark against the paper signed by her.

John Singer, examined in behalf of contestants, said he was the son of Mrs. Singer, thirty-two years old, and married; his father, Isaac M. Singer, introduced visitors to his mother as his wife, and his mother introduced visitors to his father as her husband; he never knew them addressed in a different way than as Mr. and Mrs. Singer.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Thomas P. Pulsifer, the victim of the deadly assault on Parmenter street, Boston, on Saturday night last, died early yesterday morning.

Reuter's Agency in this City has received a dispatch stating that the telegraphic cable between Madras and Padang is broken, and communication east interrupted.

Paul Wright, of the firm of Wright, Dyrees & Co., commission merchants of St. Louis, Mo., shot and killed himself yesterday morning. No cause is assigned for the act.

Mrs. Wilmarth H. Peck was struck by a runaway hack team at Providence, R. I., while crossing the street Monday night, and was so badly hurt that she died in a few minutes. She was deaf, and did not hear the team.

John McNamara, a car-driver, was shot and instantly killed by John J. Dowling, at New-Orleans, yesterday. Dowling refused to pay his fare and was put out of the car by McNamara, when he drew his pistol and shot the driver through the heart.

The corner-stone of the monument designed to be erected to Rev. John Witherspoon, a Scotch Presbyterian minister, and one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was laid yesterday afternoon at Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. The statue of Witherspoon will be of bronze, 12 feet in height, mounted on a base of Quincy granite. The cost is set down at $25,000, and it will be paid for by subscriptions from the various Presbyterian bodies throughout the United States.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE CUE.

FEATS OF SKILL BY THE CHAMPIONS.

RESULTS OF THE SECOND DAY'S PLAY—WILLIAM SEXTON DEFEATS GEORGE SLOSSON AND MAURICE DALY SUCCUMBS BEFORE JOSEPH DION—CYRILL DION AND GARNER THE WINNERS IN THE EVENING.

The second day of the Garnier tournament was successful in every respect. The attendance was large, many ladies being among the spectators. In the game between Slosson and Sexton, the former was defeated by the latter's uncommon skill. The New-York player's début as a professional may be ranked as first-class in every respect. That he had good luck, and that Slosson was unfortunate, will not be denied, but Sexton is none the less deserving of praise because of his success in his initial effort in public. The game between Joseph Dion and Maurice Daly was also a surprising event. The latter played so well that the game seemed his to a certainty. He had only 25 caroms to make to Dion's 175, and after all was beaten. In the third game of the day Cyrille Dion defeated Slosson quite handily. The last game was between Garnier and Rudolphe, which the fomer won with ease.

The first game of the afternoon—the third of the series—was between George Slosson and William Sexton. In personal appearance the two players are much alike. Both are young, small, thin of body, active, wiry individuals. In the betting they were rated on even terms. The lead was won by Sexton, who, having tested the balls, chose the one with the black spot, and then counted on the "lay off." Slosson followed with a couple; then Sexton made a miss, and Slosson, taking what was left, scored an even 8. He had a close-cushion follow shot to make, failed, and left the balls in good shape for his opponent, but the latter secured only 9 caroms, although he was playing well, some of his shots being marvelously well executed. This was especially true of his long cushion and force shots, but in "spreads" and "nursing" he did not show to such good advantage. In Slosson's seventh inning, the balls, although not in any good shape, were manipulated slowly and surely, until he had them in position near the lower right-hand corner. From there he coaxed them along the side rail, and by the time he had reached midway of the table he had caromed over half a hundred. Nor was he through with the run. With a wonderful delicacy of touch he performed carom after carom until he had reached a total of 81. The last two shots were made with difficulty, the balls having aligned themselves. Sexton made 22 out of the leave, Slosson scored a cipher, and then Sexton supplemented his string with a run of 31. Then Slosson attempted to make a draw-spread along the rail, but failed to reach the second object by half an inch. Had he counted the stroke would have been a magnificent one, for the three balls were an almost perfect triangle. Sexton was not slow to take advantage of the "leave," and right speedily captured 33 caroms. The most intricate shot seemed not too difficult for him to make, and six successive innings netted him 103 caroms. Slosson, in the meantime, made but 20. But, in his fourteenth inning, with a well-executed run of 59, he not only closed the gap, but passed his opponent. However, he was not permitted to retain the lead very long; for in his seventeenth inning Sexton secured 51 caroms, and then added a 10 to it. Slosson scored two successive noughts, and than a 6, while Sexton, in the same three innings, secured 51 caroms, leaving him but 6 to go. It took him four innings and a long time to make them, but he finally did it, beating his opponent 68 points. Following is the summary:

TAMMANY HALL, NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1875.—The Garnier Tournament, French billiards, 300 caroms, on a 5 by 10 table, rules of the American championship to govern; third game of the series. Score—George F. Slosson, 232; William Sexton, 300. Innings—Slosson, 23; Sexton, 24. Winner's average, 12½. Highest runs—Slosson, 81, 59; Sexton, 47, 51. Time of game, one hour and forty minutes. Referee, Mr. A. Miller.

Sexton—1, 0, 9, 43, 3, 13, 0, 22, 31, 31, 9, 3, 5, 7, 6, 3, 51, 10, 25, 16, 0, 1, 1, 4—300.

Slosson—2, 8, 10, 0, 3, 10, 81, 0, 0, 0, 8, 6, 6, 59, 3, 3, 0, 0, 6, 0, 13, 14, 0—232.

Then came Maurice Daly and the elder Dion. The former was backed to win at odds of $50 to $20. The game progressed slowly; both men were cautious and deliberated considerably over each shot. In his eighth and ninth innings Dion scored double figures; but in his tenth he attempted an easy follow and made a miserable failure. The next three innings brought him but 15 caroms; during the same time Daly scored no less than 109 points. Several times he attempted the most difficult of strokes, and with success. His cushion shots were accurately calculated and skillfully carried out. He ended a run of 16 in his thirteenth inning with a deliberate safety play; but Dion was fortunate enough to count on the "leave." In order to do so it was necessary to hit the object ball very fine, make the "crotch" as near as possible, and reach the other end of the table where the black ball was lying. A run of 10 caroms rewarded his skill. During the next eight innings the simplest shots were missed. The players were cautious for the future and grew careless in the present. That is to say, while mentally calculating as to what would be left in case the stroke was made, they lost sight of the fact that it was necessary to make the shot. In his twenty-third inning Daly seemed to realize the necessity of doing something, and with a tolerable effort secured 44 caroms to his credit. He should have ended the game then and there; but a follow shot failed him, and he took another rest. There seemed no longer any doubt of his winning, the only question being as to the average. But Dion was not yet defeated. Although over 150 points to the rear, he struggled manfully and skillfully, and in four innings scored no less than 132 caroms. Of these 84 were made in his twenty-ninth inning. There was a good deal of "nursing" during the run, but many of the caroms were difficult cushion shots and draws. Daly then made a miss; Dion followed with 4; then Daly added 8 to his string, and Dion in his thirty-first inning ran the game out. Following is the summary:

SAME DAY.—Same conditions; fourth game of the series. Score—Maurice Daly, 293; Joseph Dion, 300. Innings—Daly, 30; Dion, 31. Winner's average, 9 21-31. Highest runs—Daly, 54; Dion, 84. Time of game, one hour and fifty-five minutes. Referee, Mr. Gleason.

Dion—0, 12, 1, 1, 0, 0, 2, 26, 15, 0, 0, 13, 2, 10, 0, 1, 7, 22, 5, 0, 1, 0, 7, 0, 1, 34, 0, 0, 14, 84, 4, 38—300.

Daly—0, 7, 18, 0, 2, 35, 13, 7, 4, 0, 39, 54, 16, 0, 0, 14, 7, 4, 3, 8, 0, 0, 44, 6, 0, 0, 1, 3, 0, 8—293.

The fifth game of the tournament was between Cyrille Dion and George F. Slosson. The latter, having won the lead, chose to start the game, but failed to count. Single figures rewarded their efforts for four innings; in their fifth both were more fortunate. Slosson's run amounted to 19, Dion's to 35. More small runs followed, but Slosson's were the smallest. In his seventh inning Cyrille made a spread-shot, which carried the cue ball along the side rail the entire length of the table, successfully landing it against the second object. There was nothing particularly interesting about the game at this time, and it seemed as if Slosson had lost control of his cue. His strokes were not well delivered, and more than once he made a miserable "draw" or a bad "spread." In his eleventh inning, however, he did better, and by some excellent "nursing" scored the handsome run of 75 caroms. At first the balls were in bad shape, but a couple of cushion shots brought them nearer to the player, and then a force shot and a short draw placed them well under his control. Then he commenced to gently manipulate them and scored the caroms credited to his account. Dion started off for a good run in the fourteenth inning, and quickly scored 32 points. The balls were in excellent position, and had he been successful on his thirty-third stroke, the inning would certainly have netted him a good many more; but in endeavoring to make a bank-shot carom, the cue-ball first touched the white which rolled his own off, and the effort failed. Slosson took what was left him and scored 45, thus securing a good lead in the game. But Dion knocked the balls around for 42 in his nineteenth inning, and once again he was ahead. This, two innings later, he supplemented with a run of 46, the most of which were made by round-the-table shots. In his twenty-second inning Slosson, with the balls in good position, scored 7, and then missed on a short cushion draw; after this he played poorly, and as Cyrille did better he eventually won the game. Following is the summary:

SAME DAY.—Same conditions; fifth game of the series. Score—George F. Slosson, 193; Cyrille Dion, 300. Innings—Slosson, 28; Dion, 28. Winner's average, 10 5-7. Highest runs—Slosson, 75; Dion, 46. Time of game, one hour and thirty minutes. Referee, Mr. Watson.

C. Dion—1, 2, 9, 0, 35, 2, 7, 3, 8, 13, 1, 12, 0, 32, 4, 1, 11, 3, 42, 3, 46, 18, 0, 21, 1, 6, 11, 8—300.

Slosson—0, 6, 2, 5, 19, 0, 4, 1, 3, 0, 75, 0, 2, 1, 45, 1, 0, 13, 0, 3, 1, 7, 0, 0, 4, 1, 0, 0—193.

Messrs. Garnier and Rudolphe were the contestants for the sixth game. In the pools the former sold for $100 to $40 for his opponent. Rudolphe is reported as having backed himself for a large amount. The game was commenced shortly before 10 o'clock, and Rudolphe won the lead. Choosing the white, he played the initial stroke, but failed to carom. Garnier followed with a pretty 27, all of them well deserved. Then Rudolphe scored 11, supplementing them with 26 in the next inning. Out of the "leave" Garnier scored 29, missing on a short stroke, which fell too lightly, and left the balls in good position. Rudolphe succeeded in nursing them for 41, and then he too missed on a short follow. But the balls were in line, and though Garnier caromed, the stroke spread the balls far apart. It required several skillful strokes to get them in shape again, and when he had them so they did not remain so for any length of time, and he was forced to vacate the table after making 33. So far the average was excellent, but the three subsequent innings netted neither player more than single figures, thus reducing it considerably. The balls were "breaking" badly for both. It also seemed impossible for either player to understand the condition of the cushions, hence large runs were impossible. The game continued very slowly. Rudolphe was particularly studious, making 26 in his eighth inning, and 25 three innings later. Garnier meantime had secured 38 in his ninth and 39 in his eleventh inning. In the latter a successful left-handed long-spread stroke elicited great applause. Rudolphe's twelfth netted him nothing; his cue-tip was in the fault, and as it again failed him in the next inning, the Frenchman tossed it aside and tried another. Thirteen caroms were made by Garnier in his twelfth, and immediately after he added 46 to them. The first dozen or so were gained by hard work. The balls persisted in rolling everywhere but where he wanted them, but after awhile Garnier brought them together and held them along the side-rail near the head of the table, and so helped himself well along toward the end. He out was playing Rudolphe at every point, although the latter was known to be a powerful opponent in an up-hill game. Garnier, in his fifteenth inning, scored a run of 48, all of them difficult caroms. Rudolphe followed with 11; then Garnier got 6, and finally, in his inning, finished the game. Following is the summary:

SAME DAY.—Same conditions; sixth game of the series. Score—Albert Garnier, 300; A. P. Rudolphe, 169. Innings—Garnier, 17; Rudolphe, 17. Winner's average, 17 11-17. Highest runs—Garnier, 46; Rudolphe, 41. Time of game, one hour and forty minutes. Referee, Mr. Watson.

Garnier—27, 8, 29, 33, 1, 4, 13, 1, 38, 0, 39, 13, 46, 0, 39, 6, 3—300.

Rudolphe—0, 11, 26, 41, 1, 5, 6, 26, 9, 0, 25, 0, 0, 0, 4, 11, 2—169.

The games for to-day and this evening are: First, between Slosson and Garnier; second, between C. Dion and Rudolphe; third, between Daly and Sexton, and fourth, between J. Dion and Slosson. There are two games in the afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, and two in the evening, commencing at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON REAL ESTATE

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

Real estate in New-York is subject to about the same varying influences as property of that description in Boston. When the New-Yorkers have to pay high and increasing rents, Boston tenants do not escape a similar infliction. When real estate rules low at the metropolitan centre of the country, it does so in the metropolis of New-England. What THE NEW-YORK TIMES says of the value of such property there holds generally true as respects this city. It remarks that real estate has been selling for more than a year past at prices ridiculously below its value. THE TIMES mentions the instance of a full-sized house and lot having been sold in a good street near Broadway for $35,000, the price having been nearly double a few years ago. If it were not for the fact, continues that paper, that owners of property as a rule could afford to hold it, and made up their minds to hold it for ten years, if necessary, rather than make a present of half of it to a stranger, the general depreciation would have been still greater. Many of the absurd sales to which reference is made were ordered under a foreclosure of mortgages, while in the best parts of the City few very desirable houses have been offered for sale.

Our contemporary cheerily states there cannot be a question that real estate has now touched its lowest point in the market. Of the future outlook it observes:

"Next year we shall have the Centenary, which will bring thousands of visitors to New-York—leading to an activity in trade such as we have not known since 1865-6, and causing a demand for eligible houses and "flats" at prices now scarcely hoped for by owners of such property. This will be the inevitable result of the enormous rush of visitors to the City which we shall see next year. We are not building castles in the air, as our readers will acknowledge long before this time next year. We have, from the very first, strongly maintained the opinion that the Centenary would be the means of removing the last vestiges of the panic of 1873. We hold to that belief more firmly than ever, and shall not be ashamed to be reminded of the present article—and many others like it—next Summer."

Some of the above-named causes will operate favorably in Boston, although perhaps not to so great an extent as though the city was situated directly on the route to the grand Exhibition. But very few foreign visitors to this country on that account will consider their work done without seeing Boston. The Centennial Exposition will no doubt operate powerfully as a restorer of prosperity during the next year throughout the Atlantic cities, and in the country at large to a lesser degree. It is something that the tide of emigration during the Summer will be toward the United States instead of from it. A very perceptible difference will be made whether $25,000,000 are expended abroad by Americans on pleasure tours, or this sum, enlarged by immense European accretions, circulates here to the advantage of our own craftsmen and traders. If the Centenary suffices to put business upon a sure footing of confidence and prosperity, the owners of real estate in Boston and elsewhere will not fail to profit by the general improvement in financial affairs.

A better period than the present for investing in real estate will not be known for many years. As THE TIMES truly asserts—

"This, then, appears to us to be one of those periods when the foundation of a fortune, or a comfortable competence, are laid by judicious investors. Real estate is still selling far below its actual value. In fact, it is mere madness for people who are not obliged to sell to part with their houses or land just now, at the prices which are being offered. Within the last two months a little knot of capitalists have been quietly buying, under assumed names, all the best property which has been offered at the auction rooms. In one or two instances, the investors are from other cities, and it is a very moderate calculation to say that they will get twenty per cent. interest on their purchases in less than three years from the present time. Real estate on this island cannot remain permanently depressed. People who have their business in New-York are bound to live here."

That is as true of Boston as of New-York. Our water-front and business area, whatever outlying districts may be annexed, are compressed, and will be for many years, within a comparatively small space. Real property, situated at and near the centre of business, must command a value that can only be temporarily depressed below its intrinsic worth. It is but a question of a short time how soon real estate will experience a favorable impulse. THE TIMES has faith to believe that before the Winter is over a very great revival will occur in the price of real estate—"and by this time next year all such descriptions of property will bring their true and full value in the market."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

EXPLOSION OF AN OIL-TANK AT HUNTER'S POINT—LOSS $15,000—FULLY INSURED.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the people living in the vicinity of the Standard Oil Company's works, in Long Island City, were startled by a terrific explosion, which shook the buildings in the neighborhood as though an earthquake had occurred. So violent was the shock, indeed, that even at the Hunter's Point Ferry, a considerable distance from the works, the concussion was plainly felt. The alarm quickly spread, and hundreds were soon at the scene of the explosion, directed thither by the bright glare of a column of flame that rose a hundred feet in the air. It was soon ascertained that an oil-tank had blown up, and that the contents was burning fiercely. The tank that had exploded was known as the "distillate tank," and contained about one thousand barrels of oil in process of distillation prior to undergoing the refining process. So violent was the force of the explosion that the sides of the tank were torn asunder like paper, the heavy iron roof was blown outside the walls, and the adjoining brick and stone work was badly shattered. The company's appliances and precautions against the spread of fire on their extensive premises, however, are so perfect that they were enabled to confine the fire to the one tank where it originated, although there was another and smaller one, containing 1,500 barrels of oil, within a hundred feet of it, and still nearer were two small wooden receiving tanks, one of which was considerably scorched by the intense heat. The fire burned until all the oil in the tank was consumed. The loss is estimated at $15,000; fully insured. Mr. W. T. Wadswell, the manager of the works, was unable to account for the origin of the fire. The Standard Oil Company's works were established at Hunter's Point ten years ago, since which time they have been frequently on fire. In July, 1873, all the company's buildings, machinery, stock, &c., were destroyed. They were rebuilt of wood, and were again entirely destroyed in August, 1874, when they were rebuilt with stone and iron, and each building separated from the others. At the time of the explosion yesterday morning there were three watchmen and twelve workmen on the premises. No one was injured.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred at the town of Irwins, Penn., on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It originated in a billiard saloon in the basement of Gabring's building, on Main street, in the south-west portion of the town. Fourteen buildings, ten of which were occupied as stores, were destroyed. The losses on the stock and the buildings will reach $50,000; covered by insurance.

Hussey's bank building, formerly occupied by the First National Bank, and lately by the Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City, was destroyed by fire on Monday night. The property was insured for between eighty and ninety thousand dollars. Walters' jewelry store and Siegel's clothing store, adjoining, were also destroyed. The loss is nearly covered by insurance.

A fire at Lowell, Mass., yesterday morning, partly destroyed the dwelling of W. Courtney. The loss is $3,000.

A PAPER WITHOUT A RIVAL.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, enterprising in all respects, is especially enterprising, progressive, and discriminating in its Sunday edition. THE SUNDAY TIMES is emphatically the best of all the Sunday papers—it is so far ahead as to be without a rival. Yesterday, according to announcement, it presented itself with an installment, spreading over more than an entire page, of Robert Browning's poem, "The Inn Album," which it had specially engaged. The poem is a characteristic and striking production, and its publication from advance sheets a noteworthy piece of enterprise. THE SUNDAY TIMES is carefully made up throughout with the choicest original and selected literature, and with a variety of matter and a style of treatment suited to the best tastes and worthy of its own reputation.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

ANOTHER SHAMEFUL JOB.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the past nine years the American Phototype Company, of this City, has held the contract for the printing of internal revenue stamps on checks, drafts, &c., and has performed the work alike to the satisfaction of the Government and the trade. Recently the Goodsells (*Graphic* Company) have obtained the contract, and after this date all checks, drafts, &c., which are to have the stamps printed on them must be sent to them.

It is well to call attention to the great injustice that this change does to the trade, by which we mean the printers, lithographers, bank-note engravers, and stationers of the country. The *Graphic* Company has a job printing and lithographic office, and is a competitor of us all; and the very fact that the trade has to pay them one cent for every impression of the stamps, while they can print them at a cost of not more than one-tenth of a cent, gives them a most unfair advantage. Besides this, we are compelled to give them possession of our most valuable business secrets by showing them who our customers are, where they are, and what kind of work they are using, and it is in their power to retain a sample of every job that comes into their hands; in fact, the whole trade is at their mercy. In many other ways the change is objectionable, but the above will serve as a sample. Surely the Government could not have properly considered the matter when it awarded them the contract.

LITHOGRAPHER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 15, 1875.

DR. FRANKLIN AND HIS TORY SON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Do knock on the head promptly that story, published by you a few days ago, of Benjamin Franklin and his son overheard quarreling together in bed by Bishop White, of Pennsylvania. The story intimates that Dr. Franklin and his son, upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, "deeded to one another" all their property in America, with the understanding that the son was to take the English side and the father the American, and then, after the war, each was to resume possession of his own estate. There cannot be one atom of truth in this ridiculous tale. The son of Dr. Franklin never returned to America after the Revolutionary War. Father and son parted in New-Jersey in 1775; met at Southampton, in England, in 1785, when Dr. Franklin was on his way home after his long residence in France, and they never saw one another again. Down to the time of that last meeting William Franklin's American estate remained nominally his own, though forfeited by his adherence to the King. On that occasion, father, son, and grandson being together, William Franklin, a pensioner of the King of England, made over to his son all the rights he possessed to his estate in America. Dr. Franklin mentions this transaction in his diary for July, 1785: "Read over the writings of conveyance, &c., of my son's lands in New-Jersey and New-York to my grandson." The next day the deeds were signed, and the next the Doctor made over to his son an old claim of his upon the English Government for supplies furnished to the Braddock expedition. On the day following the parting dinner was eaten, Dr. Franklin and his grandson embarked for Philadelphia, and the Tory son returned to London, where he lived the rest of his days.

A man less capable of the prudential baseness attributed to him in the story never existed than Dr. Franklin.

JAMES PARTON.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Sunday, Nov. 14, 1875.

OUR FINANCES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I hope you will publish your editorial of the 11th inst. on business and Congress until your ideas are carried out. If all the newspapers of the country could be induced to leave politics out of the financial question and take as honest and unbiased a view of the matter as you have done how long would it be before our national currency would be at par and business moving along in its natural channel? The newspapers of this country are the principal movers of public opinion, and so long as public opinion influences legislators and Congressmen far beyond the power of their moral courage, it behooves the newspapers of the land to look well to the position they take toward influencing public opinion, as they have a great deal to do with, and a great part of the responsibility to shoulder for, the present stagnation in business, and not the amount of greenbacks that is now in circulation, as is claimed by the inflation advocates. As to the cause of the present depression in the business of the country, there is but one opinion among the honest business men of the country, and public opinion is largely responsible. When the time comes that members of Congress and legislators will act according to their convictions, in defiance of public opinion, things will be changed, but now every man waits to see what his neighbor is going to do or say about it before he acts, and the result is we are continually advancing beyond or falling below the natural level, like the waves of the ocean. No sooner does an article in commerce commence to advance than public opinion says that article is going up; and the result is that every man who holds a stock refuses to sell, every man who has no stock wants to buy, and the consequence is the article advances beyond its natural value, and when the market breaks it falls with a crash.

The same principle may be applied to all branches of business. We were venturesome and speculative, and public opinion carried us on and on, not only as far as we could go in safety with the volume of greenback and national currency in circulation, but as far and as long as we could possibly get trusted, until the credits of the country were such a network that it extended from ocean to ocean, and from continent to continent; and the result was, as we all know to our sorrow, when Jay Cooke & Co. broke the main cord in the net we all went to the bottom together. But the question of what was the cause of the present depression is not to be taken into consideration. The question now is, When will public opinion compel, or induce, men to take out of their pockets and distribute the money that has been lying there so long unemployed, so that business will move along more rapidly. I am glad to see the NEW-YORK TIMES has made a move in the right direction, and I hope the other papers who are opposing specie payments will stop and ask themselves the question: Suppose I issue my note payable in gold, and suppose when the notes become due I have no gold to redeem them, what would be the effect on my credit if I should attempt to issue more of the same kind of paper to pay them with? Does any man believe for a moment that I could maintain my credit at par under the circumstances? On the other hand, would it not be clearly my duty to give bonds or mortgage my property and obtain the gold to pay my notes as fast as possible, "if not to the letter," according to the spirit of my agreement?

This Government stands pledged to redeem her greenbacks in gold. Above all things else let us do as we agree. If by paying five per cent. interest for gold or bonds that will buy gold, and use the gold to buy greenbacks we can bring our credit up to par, would it not be better to do so than to let our credit stand under protest and our promises to pay fifteen per cent. below par.

J. A. H.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 12, 1875.

CENTRAL PARK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to express the gratification felt by a citizen tax-payer, who since its creation has been a frequent rambler in the Park, at your just criticism of the management in to-day's issue. For months during the past Summer and Autumn I have seen the lake partly covered with the disease-breeding green scum, wearing so threatening an aspect as to cause me to beat a hasty retreat from the malarial emanations. Time and again I have looked for the sign "Common" that we used occasionally to see erected on the grassy lawns, according visitors permission to enjoy the luxury of a ramble on the greensward. Instead of the coveted permission I have always encountered the forbidding mandate. Often I have longed for the power to say to the little children who thronged the hard or dusty walks, "Go and play on the grass you are regarding so wistfully, little ones."

I have visited most of the parks in the great cities of Europe, and have generally found that they were free to the public, which our Central Park certainly is not. As you truly say, the malarial lakes, the "cast-iron rules," and the bullying sub-deputy officials deprive the Park of that character it should possess. Its characteristic demerits are not what our money is paid to support.

PEDESTRIAN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 15, 1875.

THE FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 16.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Franklin Telegraph Company was held here to-day. The auditor reported the earnings of the line from April 30, 1871, to Sept. 1, 1875, to be $1,135,516, and the expenditures $1,026,953. He stated that the gross yearly receipts are now $300,000, and that the expenses need not exceed eighty per cent. The petition for the dissolution of the Franklin Telegraph Company was argued on a demurrer to-day before the Supreme Court. The petitioners claim their interests can be protected only by a dissolution and sale of the property.

Mr. Brentano (No. 39 Union square) has received a large number of almanacs and other annual publications which serve to remind us that "Christmas is coming." The extra number of the *Gentlemen's Magazine* is entitled "Streaked with Gold," and contains a variety of original stories suitable to the time of year. *A Shilling's Worth of Sugar Plums* is the title of another *brochure*, by Adelaide Claxton and Charles H. Ross. It is full of amusing pictures, which will no doubt soon be borrowed by illustrated "newspapers." Perhaps some people will prefer the originals. *Tom Hood's* comic annual is also here, contributed to by a large number of authors and artists. Among the almanacs are the *Illustrated London*, (at once attractive and useful,) *Cassell's*, and *Bow Bells*, all profusely illustrated. Mr. Brentano shows his usual enterprise by being the first to offer those attractive publications.

SO PREVALENT and so fatal has Consumption become that it is now everywhere dreaded as the great scourge of humanity. And yet, in their formative stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily relieved and controlled by resorting promptly to DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, a curative specially adapted to soothe and strengthen the bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and loosen and remove all obstructions. It is a certain remedy for Asthma, and also for Coughs and Colds.—*Advertisement.*

DR. HASBROUCK—NITROUS OXIDE GAS.—Teeth extracted without pain. Office corner of Broadway and Twenty-sixth street.—*Advertisement.*

WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains:

"PODGERS" ON CALIFORNIA FINANCES.

THE PUBLIC LANDS; REVENUE RECEIPTS.

HOW SUNDAY IS SPENT IN CHICAGO; NEW-YORK SEA FISH.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S COLUMN; CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

MORE OF THE BEECHER SCANDAL; LONGFELLOW'S NEW POEM.

A REVOLUTION IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE; THE LEATHER TRADE.

NEW-FASHIONED GHOSTS; THE ASTEROID SEASON.

BOOK-FARMING; PROF. LAW ON THE EPIZOOTIC.

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Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry will Cure your cough or cold. Try it! 50 cents and $1 a bottle.

MARRIED.

GREEN—PARDESSUS.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, 1875, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. William Ives Budington, EDWARD B. GREEN to ANNIE E., daughter of S. J. Pardessus, all of Brooklyn.

HARRIS—BRADY.—On Monday, the 15th inst., by Rev. Samuel Cooke, D. D., Mr. JOHN R. HARRIS to ADELAIDE, daughter of the late William V. Brady, Esq.

HENSCHEL—OTTIWELL.—On the 16th inst., at St. Ann's Church, by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, CHARLES S. HENSCHEL to MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of John D. Ottiwell, all of this City.

DIED.

BELCHER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 16, NELLIE H., daughter of William H. Belcher, in her 17th year.

Funeral from her father's residence, Orange Valley Station, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 18, on arrival of the 11:20 A. M. train from New-York. Carriages in waiting.

BRACHER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 15, of disease of the heart, SARAH, wife of Thomas Bracher, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Copeland, No. 33 Prospect st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, at 12:30 o'clock.

DUBOIS.—On Monday, Nov. 15, IRA DUBOIS, formerly of Catskill, N. Y., in the 76th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at corner of Teller place and Courtland av., between 161st and 162d sts., Melrose, on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock noon. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11:40 A. M. The remains will be taken to Catskill for interment.

HAZEN.—At Jacksonville, Fla., Nov. 10, 1875, HARRY HAZEN, oldest son of John H. and Charlotte A. Hazen, aged 42 years.

Remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

HOUGH.—In Brooklyn, Nov. 15, CLARK HOUGH, aged 83 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 450 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 3 P. M. Remains will be taken to Exeter, N. H.

HUGGINS.—On Tuesday, Nov. 16, 1875, CLARA LOUISE, infant daughter of J. Lenox and Rosa L. Huggins.

KENT.—On the 15th inst., of diphtheria, BENJAMIN HARRISON KENT, aged 7 years and 8 months, only son of Charles D. and Amelia H. Kent, and grandson of Benjamin F. Harrison.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandparents, No. 222 Mulberry st., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 2 P. M. Interment at Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

KIRBY.—In Burlington, N. J., Nov. 13, JOHN W. KIRBY, formerly of Pawling, N. Y.

KISSAM.—At Jamaica, Long Island, on Monday, 15th November, GEORGE C. KISSAM, M. D.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

LYNDE.—Monday, Nov. 15, HARRIET S., wife of John H. Lynde.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at No. 358 West 33d st., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock. Burial at New-Haven.

McCARELL.—At Easton, Penn., on Nov. 14, 1875, Mrs. JANE B. McCARELL, widow of the late Dr. McCarell, aged 78 years.

Funeral at Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 17, at 3 P. M., from the First Associate Reformed Church.

SEYMOUR.—Suddenly, at St. Augustine, Fla., on Nov. 16, WALTER M. SEYMOUR, in the 32d year of his age.

SIMPSON.—Suddenly, Saturday, Nov. 13, 1875, CHARLES C. SIMPSON, in the 75th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his brother, Joseph P. Simpson, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 305 East 20th st., on Wednesday, the 17th, at 11 A. M.

SNOWDEN.—At Englewood, N. J., ELIZABETH, wife of William Snowden, and daughter of the late John Wiggins, of New-York.

Services at her late residence at Englewood, N. J., to-day, at 3:30 P. M.

TAYLOR.—At New-Brighton, (Tompkins av.,) Staten Island, on Monday morning, ALICE ANN, wife of James Taylor, aged 41 years.

Funeral services at Christ Church at 2 P. M. Wednesday.

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A SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES for the benefit of the Industrial School will be held in the chapel of the Amity Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. W. R. Williams, Pastor,) 54th st., west of 8th av., on THURSDAY, the 18th. Admission 10 cents. Doors open from 11 A. M. to 8 P. M. Refreshment table.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 5 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 5:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 8, 9:30, and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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POLITICAL.

SEVENTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1875, at 8 o'clock, at head-quarters, Park Hall, No. 247 West 46th st., a few doors east of 8th av., instead of Nov. 25, the same being a legal holiday. JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. CREGIER, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chamber-maid and fine washer in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 365 6th av., near 23d st., in the bakery.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT girl as chamber-maid and fine washing or general house-work in a small family; City or country; good City reference. Call for two days at 117 West 46th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 15.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY BREAKING UP housekeeping desires to find a situation for a very competent young woman whom she can recommend as chamber-maid and assist with washing, or chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen this day, Tuesday, until 3 o'clock. Call at No. 16 East 30th st., between 5th and Madison avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and assist with children; three and a half years' City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; no objections to go out of the City; good reference from last place. Address E. D., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as first-class chamber-maid or waitress; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 709 7th av., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at or address No. 139 West 28th st., in the bakery.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—AS first-class chamber-maid, or would go as waitress; ten years' best City reference. Call at No. 872 6th av., in the store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and do fine washing; will be found willing and obliging; is a good cook; best City reference. Call from 10 to 5 at No. 39 East 10th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a reliable young woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or house-work; is willing and obliging; good reference. Apply at No. 308 East 66th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from last employer; a boarding-house preferred. Call at No. 228 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a competent young woman as chamber-maid and laundress; has the best of reference. Call at No. 798 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Welsh girl as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or take care of a child and plain sewing. Call at No. 219 East 24th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; good reference from last place. Call at No. 331 East 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing, or would make herself useful; good City reference. Call at No. 220 East 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; six years' City reference. Call at No. 819 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a boarding-house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 347 East 50th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy, competent Protestant girl, with good up-town reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately from the country, as chamber-maid, or would do general house-work in a small private family; willing and obliging. Call at No. 153 West 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and seamstress or chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 338 East 48th st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable woman as good family cook; makes nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; will do whole or part of washing and ironing; excellent references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A cautious young woman as good family cook; four years' reference; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, roasts, desserts, &c.; excellent washer and ironer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for P.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable young women; one as cook, washer, and ironer, the other as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; together preferred; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 132 West 10th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IN A SMALL family to do the cooking and part of the washing; a good cook and baker; has good City reference; wages no object to a comfortable home. Call at No. 235 East 21st st., in the store.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; THOROUGHLY understands cooking in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 344 West 25th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at 99 Lexington av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT young Swedish woman, with good reference; a first-rate cook and laundress; is not particular as to size of family or locality, but wants a steady place; is obliging, steady, and has no company; City or country; willing to do house-work. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID OR LAUNDRESS, &c.—By two Protestant girls, one as first class cook, will assist with the washing; the other as chamber-maid or laundress; or will do the work of a small family between them; City reference. Call at No. 182 7th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; no washing; is fully capable of taking entire charge of the kitchen; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 112 West 20th st., near 6th av., rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; thoroughly competent in all branches of cooking; understands soups, meats, all kinds of fancy dishes and desserts; satisfactory reference. Address L. A. D., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, RELIABLE WOMAN as first-class cook; understands poultry, game, soups of all kinds, can make excellent bread and biscuit, pastry and desserts; first-class City reference from last employer. Call at No. 779 7th av., near 52d st., top floor.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT GIRL as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is an excellent plain cook; understands making bread and all kinds of hot cakes; has good reference. Call at No. 221 East 38th st., in the rear.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT ENGLISH PROTESTANT cook; understands English and French cooking perfectly; has most excellent references; in a private family. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as good cook, excellent washer and ironer, in a private family; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address E. C., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; neat and clean in her habits; good references. Address Cook, Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, also a first-class laundress, who have worked together, and would like to engage with a private family; they have the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 234 East 18th st. for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as cook in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; City or country; two years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 244 West 30th st., fourth floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL IN A private family; is a first-class cook; best City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 414 7th av., first floor, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook in a small private family; willing and obliging; nine years' best City reference from last place. Call at No. 64 East 41st st.

COOK—WAITRESS—WOULD LIKE TO GO together or separate; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 3 West 51st st., near 5th av., in the laundry.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A capable girl as good cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 197 West 11th st.; ring first-floor bell.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, from Canada, as first-class cook; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 241 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or will do general house-work in a small family; good reference. Apply at No. 308 East 66th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or will do general house-work in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 346 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK; understands soups and game in all branches; good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 406 7th av., near 32d st., Room No. 10.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of soups and fancy desserts, jellies, and ice-creams; excellent baker; City reference. Call for two days at 235 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN private family; is willing to do the coarse washing; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 316 East 32d st., in the store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young woman as experienced cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 153 West 16th st., in store.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; will be found thoroughly competent; best City reference. Address D. M., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two girls, one to cook, wash, and iron, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call or address C. T. C., No. 362 West 42d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS EXPERIENCED first-class cook; will assist in washing if required; City reference. Call at No. 127 West 27th st., in grocery store.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, BY A COLORED woman; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 161 West 20th st., rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A first-class cook, washer, and ironer; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at 3 West 51st st.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK AND FIRST-class baker; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 744 3d av.

COOK OR LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored woman. Address No. 145 West 30th st., top floor, for two days.

COOK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS cook and to assist with the washing. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 291 Madison av., for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family. Call at No. 23 East 26th st., from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT WOMAN AS family cook; thoroughly understands the different branches of cooking, pastry-making, &c.; is of good disposition, and has the highest testimonials. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN American young woman as plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference from her last employer. Call or address No. 1,145 2d av., near 60th st., in the fancy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GERMAN girls, with good reference for experience in all kinds house-work, cooking, &c.; they are tidy, bright, cleanly help; ready for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, 188 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (GERman) as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best City reference. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPEtent woman, (Protestant;) is capable for any house, and good laundress; can do any work; has the best of reference. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 188 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable girl as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general house-work in a small family; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 219 East 40th st.

COOK, &c.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK AND TO DO the coarse washing; is willing and obliging; no objection to go out of the City; good reference from last place. Address M. B., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—WHO THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDS HER business; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 161 Madison av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 241 West 22d st., rear, first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; good references from her last place. Call at No. 126 West 35th st., in the store.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young girls; one as first-class cook, the other as excellent waitress; would go together or separate; best City reference. Can be seen at 350 West 40th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable, competent young woman to cook, wash, and iron in a first-rate family; City reference. Apply at No. 205 East 38th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands English and French cooking; most excellent references; in a private family. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as good cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 235 East 28th st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of meat, jellies, pastries, and soups; good reference; City or country. Call at 404 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK AND help with the washing; six years' reference from her last place. Call at 122 West 20th st., basement.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FASHIONABLE DRESS-maker would like a few engagements by the day in private families; cut, fit, and trim; best reference. Apply at 109 West 46th st. Ring first bell, left hand.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FRENCH DRESS-MAKER, who is a first-class cutter and fitter, desires a few more engagements by the day. Apply at No. 208 West 20th st., first floor, back.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKer wishes a few more engagements by the day, or would take work home at reasonable terms. Call at No. 434 3d av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—FIRST-CLASS; WISHES A few more customers by the day; leave your address; I will call in the evening. Apply at 346 West 32d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—WISHES A FEW MORE ENgagements by the day; best City reference. Call or address for two days No. 361 3d av.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, laundresses, nurses, seamstresses, waiter men, errand boys, coachmen, grooms, firemen, &c., at the HOME BUREAU, No. 343 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN IRISH PROTESTANT lady of splendid qualifications and appearance as housekeeper or any responsible position in a hotel or store; first-class references. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., west side.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—A LADY OF REFINEment, (an American,) who has been in one family several years, now desires a position to take entire charge of household affairs. Address E. V., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE PERson of experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an invalid; or to teach children and sew; good references; salary less an object than a pleasant home in the City. Address S. E. B., 323 West 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT HOUSEkeeper, with first-class references, and of refined manners, either in private family, hotel, or boarding-house. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY in a respectable family; would like to have her six-year old boy with her; references exchanged. Address Mrs. L., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A QUIET, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good plain cook and a nice washer and ironer; is very willing and obliging; best City recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN INDUSTRIOUS, HARD-working girl as kitchen-maid or cleaner, or to do house-work; willing to do anything; wages no object. Can be engaged at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL not afraid to work, in City or country; is a good plain cook and laundress; will work for moderate wages; is also a good sewer. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 872 8th av.; ring third bell.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN a small private family to do general house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 766 3d av., between 47th and 48th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO house-work in a private family; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; good references from last place. Call at No. 484 7th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do general house-work in a small private family; best of references. Apply at No. 427 East 14th st., in the store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl for general house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do house-work; City or country. Apply at No. 1,005 6th av., corner 56th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 34 West 13th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl for general house-work in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 1,035 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE girl to do general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 446 West 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GIRL WITH FIVE YEARS' reference, to do general house-work. Apply to Mary Burns, at No. 131 4th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German person, speaking French and English, as lady's maid, seamstress, and hair-dresser; no objection to young ladies; best City references. Call at No. 150 East 42d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EDUCATED FRENCH person of ability and experience; understands dress-making and hair-dressing; good City reference. Address N. N., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A LADY'S MAID; MAKES ladies' dresses, and understands all kinds of family sewing and hair-dressing. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 West 16th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, who is a first-class hair-dresser, as lady's maid or child's nurse; can do sewing nicely. Call at No. 30 3d av.

LACE-WORK.—AN EXPERT LACE HAND MAKES and cleans laces in the best manner; cleans kid gloves and makes over human hair goods. Call at No. 650 5th av., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' and children's fineries; is also willing to do some chamber-work, and can furnish undoubted reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, puffing, &c.; has three years' of the best City reference from her last employer; City or country. Apply at A. Felton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as laundress; can do all kinds of fluting; can furnish good reference from her last place. Address R. L., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands fluting, or would go as cook and laundress; can give two years' references. Call at No. 202 West 16th st., first floor, for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; understands ladies' fineries and French fluting, ruffling, and polishing; private family or boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good references. Apply at No. 150 East 42d st., between 3d and Madison avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WELSH PROTestant laundress, with several years' references; is a good worker; wishes a steady place. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT Welsh woman as first-class laundress, one who understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference. Call at 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress, or fine washing and assist with chamber-work in a private family; three years' City reference. Call at No. 490 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 207 West 26th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class laundress; understands all kinds of French fluting, puffing, box plaiting; best City reference. Call at No. 3 West 51st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman as laundress; City reference. Inquire for two days in plumber's store, No. 982 6th av., between 54th and 55th sts.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant girl as laundress and chamber-maid, or would go as laundress; good references. Call at present employer's, No. 2 West 50th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class laundress in a private family; has best City reference. Call at No. 553 West 43d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress; thoroughly understands her business; best references. Call at No. 1,056 1st av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A LAUNDRESS; CAN DO chamber-work and fine washing; a competent person; good City reference. Call at No. 319 East 39th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing, or cleaning; is an excellent washer and ironer and good house-cleaner; best City reference. Call at 62 East 41st st.

LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS wishes some families' or gentlemen's washing; fluting and puffing; best City reference. Call at No. 240 3d av., second floor.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN young woman as maid to grown children and seamstress; can do all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; would assist with light chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable middle-aged woman as nurse and seamstress; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; best references from last place; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at No. 774 2d av., between 41st and 42d sts., in the dye store.

NURSE.—BY A WOMAN AS NURSE; IS CAPABLE of taking care of an infant from its birth; understands feeding on a bottle; or to take care of growing children and sew; has six years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 313 7th av., near 28th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN take entire charge of a baby from its birth; willing to assist with the chamber-work and plain sewing; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 101 Madison av.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE for young children or grown children; has no objections to the country; City reference. Address S. M., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—AS THOROUGH INFANT'S NURSE BY A Protestant woman; will be highly recommended from last employer in this City. Address No. 715 6th av., in the millinery store.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED young woman as nurse; can take full charge of a baby from its birth, and do any kind of fine sewing; very highest City reference. Call at 100 West 46th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MONTHLY OR invalid nurse, (American;) is now disengaged, and can be engaged immediately; first-class references. Call at or address No. 333 West 32d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG girl as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit; is a good operator; would do chamber-work or assist in waiting; City reference. Apply at No. 537 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SOUTHERN WOMAN as infant's nurse; good plain sewer; three years' reference from last place. Call for two days, from 10 to 3, at No. 353 West 31st st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant Englishwoman as nurse and seamstress in a private family; ten years' reference. Call or address for two days H. C., No. 140 East 36th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 41 West 38th st., from 10 to 4.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress; willing to assist with the chamber-work; best City reference. Call or address No. 30 West 15th st.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A REspectable young girl as nurse and chambermaid and to make herself generally useful; good reference. Inquire at No. 22 East 32d st.

NURSE.—WANTED, A FRENCH NURSE TO TAKE care of children and do sewing; good reference. Call for two days at No. 380 3d av., first third bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NORTH of Ireland Protestant girl, who is kind and attentive to children and is a good family seamstress; can operate on sewing-machine, and is a neat, quick sewer by hand; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN PROTESTANT girl to take care of children and make herself generally useful; is capable to do chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 318 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; CAN can take entire charge of an infant; bring it up on the bottle; best of City reference. Can be seen at the house of present employer, No. 37 West 39th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; CAN bring up a baby on the bottle; has four years' City reference; City or country. Call at 224 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN TO take care of an infant baby; good reference. Call at No. 484 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE IN a private family. Apply at No. 327 West 11th st., in rear, top floor.

NURSE.—BY A WELSH GIRL (PROTESTANT) AS nurse. Call at No. 300 East 23d st., third floor, front room.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PERSON AS NURSE to an invalid or wait on an aged lady; is a good seamstress. Call at No. 670 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS desires a few more engagements by day or week; makes all kinds of children's clothes and ladies' under-garments. Call or address No. 607 3d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as seamstress; understands dress-making and is a first-class hair-dresser; no objections to go South; best City reference. Call at No. 8 East 18th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY a young woman as waitress or chamber-maid, or parlor-maid; has had experience in all its branches; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 927 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and salad dressing perfectly; is neat and tidy; has best City references; City or country. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL in a private family; is a first-class waitress; can come well recommended from her last employers. Call for two days at No. 146 East 30th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and dressing salads; thoroughly competent; has the best of reference. Can be seen at 109 West 39th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as waitress and chamber-maid, or nurse; good City reference. Call or address No. 117 East 36th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress or parlor-maid and assist a man; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 166 West 32d st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman as first class waitress or as chamber-maid; has eleven years' City reference. Call at No. 819 6th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERican girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid, and attend to growing children; good City references. Call at No. 158 West 28th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl as waitress and chamber-maid or nurse; good City reference. Call or address No. 236 East 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG, ACTIVE GIRL AS first-class waitress; has excellent City reference from last place. Apply at No. 571 3d av., near 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS WAITRESS in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 906 6th av., in the milliner's store.

WASHING.—A THOROUGH LAUNDRESS SOlicits a few more gents' or families' washing; is neat, prompt, and reliable; darning and mending on moderate terms; excellent references. Call or address Miss Burke, No. 411 West 41st st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN wishes a few gentlemen's washing at her own home; best City reference. Call at No. 317 West 35th st., Room No. 2.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES the washing of a family, or gents' linen; rough washing done; good reference. Call at Mrs. Mac's, No. 20 East 12th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN FAMilies' or gentlemen's washing; sent home promptly. Call or address No. 115 West 33d st.

MALES.

BUTLER—OR FIRST-CLASS WAITER.—SINGLE; has a thorough and complete knowledge of his duties; highest City reference, &c.; a trustworthy man. Address James M., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—UNDERSTANDS THE duties of a gentleman's house; has best of City references, also from last place. Address S., Box No. 233 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHman and a plain vegetable gardener; an Englishman, married, no family; can milk take care of fires; age thirty years; wife American, age twenty-eight years, and first-class cook; will be found willing and obliging; best of City and country references. Address James, No. 210 William st.

COACHMAN, GROOM, &c.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the proper care and treatment of fine horses and carriages; excellent driver; obliging and willing to be useful; no objection to the country; first-class City reference. Address P. B., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN who thoroughly understands his business in every respect; willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference from his last employer. Address W. R., Box No. 207 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—HAVING DISPOSED OF MY horses, I feel anxious to procure a place for my coachman; he thoroughly understands his business; is strictly temperate, willing, and obliging. Any gentleman requiring his services may address A. K., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MARried man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and fine carriages, and is strictly temperate; willing and obliging; best City references. Address J. S., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; HAS five years' best City reference; is perfectly sober, respectful, a careful driver, and fully understands the care of horses. Apply to or address W. S., care of P. H. Comerford, saddler, Albany Building, Broadway and 52d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO thoroughly understands his business; three years references from his late employers of the highest standing in this City; left on account of giving up for the Winter. Address H. M., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; seven years' best City reference. Address M. L., at J. B. Brewster's, 21st st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has served him faithfully for several years, and thoroughly understands his business. Address or call on M. L., No. 65 Worth st., or at Mr. Mason's livery stable, No. 10 East 21st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO CHILdren; will be willing and obliging; thoroughly understands his business; will be highly recommended as to capability. Address J. B., Coachman, No. 233 East 37th st.

COACHMAN AND PLAIN GARDENER.—City or country; milk, tend furnace, generally useful; anything required; wages moderate; City and country reference. Call or address B. C., No. 350 West 45th st., rear house.

COACHMAN OR GROOM OR USEFUL MAN.—By a trustworthy Protestant man; can furnish the best of City reference as first-class coachman. Any one who desires to engage a good man call or address, for two days, P. R., Coachman, No. 13 Gramercy Park.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man of long experience; is a good and safe driver; four years' reference from last place; left on account of family going to Europe. Address W. B., No. 1,533 3d av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, reliable single man, (Scotch;) an experienced driver in City or country; can milk, tend furnace, and make himself useful; first-class City references. Address B., Box No. 227 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, with very best of City reference, in a private place or livery stable. Call at J. Morison's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands the care of horses; careful City driver; good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO IS COMpetent in all branches; has first-class City references from last employer. Call or address P. M., No. 19 East 13th st.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A MAN THORoughly competent in every respect; two years' best City reference from late employer. Call or address Coachman, No. 137 West 38th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED TWENty-five; has first-class references from last employer. Address J. C., or call at private stable No. 139 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend, (is single). Call on, or address, Coachman, at present employers, No. 170 Madison av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHLY competent, willing, and sober; understands the care of horses; careful driver; six years' best City reference. Address Coachman, No. 116 West 18th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (SCOTCH,) no family; understands the care of horses; best of references. Call or address R. W., No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

COACHMAN.—ANY MAN WANTING A GOOD coachman and groom and generally useful man, can hear of the same by calling on Coachman, or addressing No. 607 East 14th st., (third floor.)

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has been with him for over ten years. Apply at No. 3 Cliff st.

COOK.—IN FAMILY OR RESTAURANT, BY AN English Protestant young man, who is a good meat cook and can make soups; also a good pastry cook; makes also bread, biscuit, rolls, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A REspectable English Protestant man and wife, the man as gardener or any other work; his wife as cook or to make herself generally useful; can furnish good reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 39 East 10th st., between 10 and 5 o'clock.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A PROTestant man; can milk, tend furnace, any rough carpenter work; a useful man on gentleman's place; has good reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GROOM OR COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTable man, thoroughly competent; two years' best City reference from last employer. Call or address Coachman, No. 137 West 38th st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, WHO UNderstands the care and management of horses, as groom; is a good driver; can furnish good references. Address H. F., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

NURSE OR VALET.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED German man as nurse for invalid gentleman or as valet; can furnish good references. Address C. N., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS LIGHT PORter; unexceptionable references; any person procuring me the above position, permanently, I will pay $10 bonus. Address Porter, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

VALET OR BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, just returned from Europe, as valet or butler; good references from England and from present employer. Address H. K., No. 10 East 35th st.

VALET OR BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHman, just landed, as valet or under butler. Address A. P., No. 127 West 27th st.

WAITER—LAUNDRESS.—BY MAN AND WIFE; man as first-class waiter; wife as first-class laundress or chamber-maid; no incumbrance; leaves present place on account of family going to Europe; well recommended; best City and country reference; willing and obliging; no objections to the country; (Protestants.) Address Joseph, Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE PROTestant man as first-class waiter in private family; understands his business thoroughly; charge of dining-room, care of urns, marketing, &c. A note addressed X. N. R., No. 108 West 18th st., will be respectfully attended to until engaged.

WAITER.—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; English and a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; care of silver and salads; can be most highly recommended by his last employer. Call for two days on J. H. Connolly, or address F. W., No. 1,278 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has two years' best City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED MAN as waiter or gentleman's valet; in either capacity can give perfect satisfaction; the best of references furnished; four years' reference from last employer. Call at No. 570 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family, by a man speaking French, German, and English; thoroughly experienced; references. Address Camille, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A CHINAMAN AS WAITER IN A Spanish family or private family; is a good waiter; will make himself useful; wages, $11 or $12; a good home the main object; good reference. Call at No. 112 West 15th st.

WAITER.—BY A WAITER WHO KNOWS HIS work; has four first families in the City to refer to; is single, and of the English Church. Address H. S., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; HAS lived many years in England; will be disengaged in a few days; will be recommended by his present employer. Address H. H., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—AS WAITER IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, by a man who understands his business in all its branches; wages moderate; good City reference. Address J. F., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN AS waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; has the best of City references from last employer; City or country. Can be seen for two days. Address W. B., No. 630 6th av., in drug store.

WAITER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man, in a private family, as waiter or as body servant for a gentleman; ten years' reference. Address for two days J. P. G., No. 138 West 30th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS WAITER in a private family; of good appearance, neat, sober, and industrious, as attested by his references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; City or country; can speak five different languages. Address J. L., Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; several years' best City reference. Address J. F., 76 West 35th st., in the florist's.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH MAN as waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has the best English reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A STRICTLY TEMPERATE SINGLE man, of long experience, in a private family; best City reference. Call or address Waiter, No. 107 West 17th st., near 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN; best of City reference; no objection to the country; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address F. J. G., No. 591 3d av., first floor, front room.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, (SINGLE,) AS waiter in a private family; has good City reference. Address B. C., No. 121 West 33d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INDUSTRIOUS, SOBER PROTestant woman to do general house-work in a small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and have good references from last employer. Apply between 12 and 3 o'clock at No. 151 East 46th st.

WANTED—A FRENCH WOMAN TO GO TO BALtimore to take care of two children, eight and six, and sew; must bring good references. Apply between 2 and 4 o'clock on Tuesday and Wednesday, at No. 113 East 30th st.

WANTED—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY IN THE City, a first-class Protestant waiter, with good City references. The lady can be seen by applying at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 40 3d av., before 12 o'clock.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK; City references. Apply at No. 10 East 44th st., on Wednesday morning.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS CHAMber-maid and laundress; City references required. Call at No. 5 East 27th st., between 10 and 12.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sterling.
ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,
$1,264,965.
OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

DIVIDENDS.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.

E. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN, OF PARIS, IMPORTER of fine millinery, successor to MME. A. MICHEL, No. 425 6th av., near 26th st. November exposition of Winter millinery from Virot, Tuvee, and Pariset.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EPILEPSY OR FITS.

A SURE CURE for this distressing complaint is now made known in a treatise (of 48 octavo pages) on Foreign and Native Herbal Preparations, published by Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN. The prescription was discovered by him in such a providential manner that he cannot conscientiously refuse to make it known, as it has cured everybody who has used it for Fits, never having failed in a single case. The ingredients may be obtained from any druggist. A copy sent free to all applicants by mail. Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand st., Jersey City, N. J.

ASTHMA AND
CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.
THE MOST EFFECTUAL REMEDY WILL BE FOUND TO BE
DATURA TATULA,
PREPARED IN ALL FORMS
FOR SMOKING AND INHALATION, BY
SAVORY & MOORE,
NO. 143 NEW BOND ST., LONDON,
and sold by them and all druggists and storekeepers throughout the world.

PERFECTION!
BOKER'S BITTERS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

TO BLUE-STONE DEALERS.—MY STOCK OF blue-stone, of all kinds, I offer for sale in lots, at the quarry prices, to close up business, owing to ill health. A. McBRIDE, No. 509 West 22d st.

[illegible] THOMAS E. CRIMMINS, CONtractor, No. 1,397 3d av. Hotel, [illegible] and drainage a specialty.

DRY GOODS.

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MACY'S

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

☞ Any article sold from this establishment not suiting, or not being what it is guaranteed, will be exchanged, or the money refunded, (as the customer may elect,) within one week after the purchase.

☞ We do not carry over from one season to another old styles and shapes; our seasonable goods are always FRESH AND NEW.

☞ OUR GOODS ARE ALL FIRST-CLASS.

☞ OUR GOODS ARE SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

☞ WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

☞ OUR FOREIGN GOODS are mostly of OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

☞ LATEST NOVELTIES received from our agents in Europe by every steamer.

☞ OUR ESTABLISHMENT is the LARGEST OF THE KIND IN AMERICA.

☞ Always a full assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, White Goods, Housekeeping and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, CHINA AND GLASS WARE, (THE LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA,) LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, Ladies' and Misses' FURS and FUR TRIMMINGS; Ladies', Misses', and Infants' Made-up Underclothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Small Wares, UMBRELLAS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, TOILET ARTICLES, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, and JEWELRY, Opera Glasses, Eye Glasses, and SPECTACLES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, WORSTEDS, and WORSTED PATTERNS, TOYS, DOLLS, Plated Ware, Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, a new pair given for all that rip and tear.

LAFORGE two-button KID GLOVES 98 cents a pair, warranted, which means that we give a new pair for all that rip or tear in putting on.

☞ Catalogues and ILLUMINATED CENTENNIAL CARDS sent free to any address.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with special care.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th st. and 6th av.,
NEW-YORK.

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FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY
OMAHA BRIDGE BONDS.

In accordance with the provisions of the above bonds we, the undersigned, hereby give notice that the following numbers, viz.:

1,816	1,993	1,629	500
1,923	2,355	701	1,288
1,508	2,027	1,863	109
83	185	2,348	1,066
2,063	1,955	2,019	1,281
2,374	1,016	2,168	1,939
736	73	2,053	2,498
1,084	478	2,274	1,060
1,795	1,055	1,873	2,387
829	1,881	1,862	591
633	317	1,447	753
2,137	1,431	1,475	1,326
970	46	and	1,165

Were this day designated by lot in our presence to be redeemed, together with the premium thereon, as provided in said bonds, at the London and San Francisco Bank, Limited, No. 22 Old Broad st., London, E. C., England, or at the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co., in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of April, 1876.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1875.

[L.S.]

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
FRED. L. AMES,
J. HOOD WRIGHT,
Of Drexel, Morgan & Co.,
} Trustees.

Attest: HENRY L. THORNELL, Notary Public.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
GOLD; GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

An important meeting of the Stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railway Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at the new building Nos. 31 and 33 Broad st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

First—To hear the report of the Committee appointed at the meeting of Sept. 30.

Second—To adopt such protective measures as may be deemed advisable.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

O. D. ASHLEY,
R. S. HENRY,
JAS. A. JAMESON,
A. S. PEABODY,
E. A. COREY.
} Committee.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY, COUNTY, AND STATE BONDS,
Railroad bonds,
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City railroad stocks and bonds,
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Bought and sold as a specialty twenty-three years.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY.

First mortgage bondholders who disapprove putting a large mortgage before their bonds, and object to take common stock for their past and future interest coupons, are invited to examine the bondholders' plan of reorganization. Send for copy to

ALEX. MAIN, No. 102 Broadway, Room No. 2.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

$10 TO $500 INVESTED IN WALL ST. often leads to fortune. A 72 page book, entitled, "Men and Idioms of Wall Street," explaining everything. SENT FREE. JOHN HICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers, No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

A FEW GOOD INSURANCE STOCKS wanted by S. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

NEWSPAPERS.

TO ADVERTISERS.

THE

PUBLIC RECORD

Is the only One Cent Morning Newspaper published in Philadelphia, and the only One Cent Paper in the United States belonging to the ASSOCIATED PRESS.

The circulation and character of the PUBLIC RECORD commend it to every advertiser. It reaches a more varied class of readers than any other paper in the city. Its advertising rates are lower than any other paper, in proportion to circulation, which is the main element of value to advertisers.

Contracts entered into now will have the benefit of the largely-increased circulation during the Centennial Exposition.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.—Fifteen and Twenty-five Cents per line, according to location. A liberal discount will be made to Quarterly, Half-yearly, and Yearly Advertisers.

Address,

WILLIAM J. SWAIN,
Proprietor and Publisher,
PUBLIC RECORD BUILDING,
South-west corner 3d and Chestnut sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

FINANCIAL.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK,
PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH
NO. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS

JAMES T. BATES & CO.

BANKERS,
PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.

Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

10 PER CENT. INTEREST ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE worth at least three times the amount borrowed. Call and examine full description of property, at office of THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY, No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City. (Location delightful and easy of access.) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Thirty-third year. Now open.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE. Central Park and 6th av. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements. Prospectus sent on application.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 5 East 22d st., corner Broadway. Steadfast patrons a fair test of a school. One-fourth of present patrons have been such five years or more. Only good boys desired. Many have entered.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.) Department Belles Lettres—Prof. Nairne. Historical Lectures—Dr. Labberton. KINDERGARTEN Oct. 5.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. *The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.*

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 34, Stockbridge, Mass.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded with families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies and children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, Rector. No. 21 West 32d st. Separate department for boys. *Dr. Irving's class for the study of the fine arts will begin on Thursday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock.*

AN ARTIST WHO HAS STUDIED ABROAD desires to give instruction in pencil and crayon drawing; also, to form a class in modeling. Address S. C., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTEENTH OF NOVEMBER SECOND quarter begins and new classes are formed at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, one block from N. Y. University, begins 39th year Sept. 15; primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. Hobby, S. S. Lassiter, Prins.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

D. S. EVERSON'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered."

WINCHESTER INSTITUTE, CONN.—FOR both sexes; fits boys for college. JAMES COWLES, Principal.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-colors, and oil-painting. 67 University place, (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER'S Day school for young ladies, No. 148 Madison av.

$250 A YEAR.—E. HINDS' INSTITUTE FOR twenty young boys, Hempstead, Long Island.

WILLIAM H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,214 Broadway.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 220 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND private instruction. Thos. S. Ash, 17 E. 16th st.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical teacher and gold medalist of foreign university desires private pupils; prepares for college (English or American;) highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF Germany gives lessons for 30 cents to ladies. Address TEACHER, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, in classes or private lessons. Address No. 50 West 27th st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*RUSSIA ...WED., Nov. 17 | ABYSSINIA...WED., Dec. 1
BOTHNIA...WED., Nov. 24 | ALGERIA....WED., Dec. 8

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, 1875.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BRITANNIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
GERMANIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 A.M.
CITY OF CHESTER......Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN......Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Dec. 18, at 9 A. M.
and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
CABIN......$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE......$28, Currency
Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:
STATE OF VIRGINIA......Thursday, Nov. 18
STATE OF INDIANA......Thursday, Dec. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA......Thursday, Dec. 16
and every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

THE STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S STEAMER STATE OF VIRGINIA,
Will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken, N. J., THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at 1 P. M.
Take Barclay and Christopher Street Ferries.
Saloon and cabin passage at reduced rates; steerage, $23 currency.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, Nos. 72 and 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows.
NEVADA......Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
MONTANA......Nov. 30, at 7 A. M.
IDAHO......Dec. 7, at 12, noon.
DAKOTA......Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN......Dec. 21, at 12, noon
WYOMING......Dec. 28, at 6:30 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
FRANCE, Trudelle......Saturday, Nov. 27
LABRADOR, Sanglier......Saturday Dec. 11
AMERIQUE, Pouzols......Saturday, Dec. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
FRANCE......THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at 9 A. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt, Nov. 20, 11 A. M. | Spain, Dec. 4, 9 A. M.
Helvetia, Nov. 27, 3 P. M. | Erin, Dec. 11, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
MOSEL......Sat., Nov. 20 | HERMANN......Sat., Dec. 4
NECKAR......Sat., Nov. 27 | AMERICA......Sat., Dec. 11
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:
First cabin......$100 gold
Second cabin......60 gold
Steerage......30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
ETHIOPIA......SATURDAY, Nov. 20, noon.
CALEDONIA......SATURDAY, Nov. 27, 2 P. M.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.
Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
NAVARINO......Dec. 1 | COLOMBO......Dec. 29
OTHELLO......Dec. 15 | HINDOO......Jan. 12

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES,
AND NO DETENTIONS.
Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA......Wednesday, Nov. 17
CITY OF ATLANTA......Saturday, Nov. 20
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina......$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville......22 50
First-class passage to Augusta......20 00
First-class to Albany......22 50
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River,
For Aspinwall.
COLON......Nov. 30
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC......Dec. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO FOR AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS,
CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO......Monday, Dec. 6
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS......TUESDAY, Nov. 23
CRESCENT CITY......THURSDAY, Dec. 2

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail FOR ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND......Nov. 29 | STATE OF NEVADA..Nov. 17
NEDERLAND......Dec. 23 | SWITZERLAND......Dec. 11
FROM ANTWERP.
For Philadelphia. | For New-York.
NEDERLAND......Nov. 20 | SWITZERLAND......Nov. 17
VADERLAND......Dec. 23 | STATE OF NEVADA..Dec. 11
PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to
GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CITY OF HOUSTON, Capt. DEERING, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 23, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ANDES......Nov. 24.
ALPS......Dec. 8.
FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
ATLAS......Nov. 25.
CLARIBEL......Dec. 18.
Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ......Thursday, Nov. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Thursday, Nov. 25
CITY OF MERIDA......Tuesday, Dec. 7
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO
CITY OF MERIDA......Tuesday, Dec. 7

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway. Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 20 and Dec. 11 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Tuesday, 16th..	9:30 A. M.	Monday, 15th..	7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 18th	11:00 A. M.	Wed'day, 17th.	8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 20th.	1:00 P. M.	Friday, 19th...	10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d..	2:00 P. M.	Monday, 22d...	1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 25th.	2:00 P. M.	Wed'day, 24th..	2:00 P. M.
Friday, 26th...	2:00 P. M.	Friday, 26th...	7:00 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Nov. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.
6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
For Elizabeth at 4:40, 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:00, 1:45, 2:30, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 26, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at
7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.
1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Railway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Two large handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; also two single rooms, suitable for gentlemen; house and appointments first-class.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM GRAMERCY PARK.—Entire second floor; large, light, unusually pleasant, sunny rooms; private table if preferred; references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116, EAST.—A handsomely-furnished parlor floor, very spacious and all conveniences, to let, with board; highest references.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR and bed room, in a private family, on 34th st., near Broadway, with or without board. Apply for address at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 41 EAST 22D ST. — ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor, en suite or separately; private table if desired; also single rooms; references required.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 55, WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, in a small family, on second and third floors; rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—SPACIOUS, NICELY-furnished rooms on third and fourth floors; smaller rooms with grate fire, water, and gas; house twenty-eight feet wide.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, especially convenient for gentlemen; attractive to those desiring a New-England home. No. 36 East 12th st., close to Broadway, west.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS West of Broadway—An elegant floor, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 54 WEST 24TH ST.—SECOND FLOOR, four or five rooms, with board; no objection to children; home comforts; best references given and required. Mrs. SADLER, formerly of 14th st.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A private family have a handsome suite of apartments, with private table or breakfast only; highest references required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent a very desirable suite of apartments, with private bath, to families, with private table, or to gentlemen with breakfast.

TWO FRONT THIRD-STORY ROOMS, with first-class board, near Madison av. and Central Park, to rent; terms, $25 weekly for two persons. Address MADISON, Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

HOUSEHOLDERS HAVING VACANCIES for boarders, or rooms without board, please send description to the BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, No. 737 Broadway. Established 1857. Boarders invited.

NO. 147 EAST 18TH ST.—TO LET TO A PARTY of gentlemen, three furnished bedrooms, with exclusive use of parlor; breakfast, gas, &c.; references exchanged.

NOS. 13 AND 15 WEST 20TH ST.
DESIRABLE ROOMS,
WITH BOARD.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—SECOND AND THIRD story front rooms to let, with or without board, and single rooms; reference exchanged.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 47 West 38th st.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST., NO. 35, WEST.—Parlor floor to let, with private table; also rooms for single gentlemen.

NO. 22 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, TWO DEsirable hall rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE SQUARE room for one or two persons, with board; reasonable price.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 36, EAST.—Three rooms on second floor, one on fourth; first-class board; private table if desired; references.

NO. 71 WEST 36TH ST.—SECOND-STORY front room and bedroom; southern exposure; large pantries, &c., to let, with board.

A DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM ON fourth floor, with board, at No. 36 West 31st st.; references exchanged.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor to rent, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also upper rooms; references.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 47 West 38th st.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109, EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board, for families or gentlemen.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO RENT WITH board; family private; references exchanged. No. 118 West 45th st.

NO. 28 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, single or en suite, with or without board, on second or third floors; reference.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT HALL room to let, with board. Best references given and required.

MRS. CAMP AND MISS ANDREWS,
No. 1 West 38th st.,
Have rooms en suite or singly, with board.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—ONE handsomely furnished suite of rooms to let, with or without private table.

NO. 13 PARK AV.
A neatly furnished and very pleasant front room to let, with board; references.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, to rent together or separately, with or without private table; a few other rooms. No. 29 West 17th st.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—Large, handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

TO LET—A LARGE AND A SMALL APARTMENT, newly painted and furnished, with good private table; also, a doctor's office. No. 37 West 33d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on second floor, and front rooms on third floor; private table if desired; reference.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, with first-class table; references exchanged.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—TWO HALL ROOMS to gentlemen with board; references.

NO. 33 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board; only first-class parties desired.

FIFTH AV., NO. 347.—SUITE OF THREE rooms, second floor, front, with first-class table.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS AND superior board may be found at 34 West 38th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER.
NOS. 20 AND 22 EAST 35TH ST.,
Has one large suite, with private bath-room, and some upper rooms. Also, in her up-town house,
NO. 8 EAST 57TH ST.,
A very elegantly-furnished parlor floor and one large room on second floor; with or without private table in both houses.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SECOND-STORY front rooms to let, with superior board; house first-class in every respect, with all modern improvements; location near 5th av. and Gilsey House. Address HARVEY, Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—A nicely-furnished room, modern improvements, in a private family, to let, with board, to two gentlemen; terms moderate. Address A. B. C., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEMEN only, can be obtained, with breakfast if desired, in the newly-furnished and well-located house, No. 116 East 24th st., only one block from Madison square; references given and required.

NO. 47 WEST 35TH ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, en suite or separately, with board; private table, if desired; also rooms for gentlemen; the house is handsomely furnished throughout, and first class in all its appointments; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS OF refinement offer a lovely home and very desirable rooms, beautifully furnished, with first-class table, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 124 West 13th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor, en suite or singly, with or without private table; family private; references required and given. No. 20 32d st., between Madison and 5th avs.

NO. 28 WEST 22D ST.—A SECOND FLOOR, handsomely furnished, with first-class board or private table; also, one single room on fourth floor, would let to a party of gentlemen without board; references.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, two connecting on third, with or without private table; reference given and required. No. 23 West 26th st.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND-FLOOR LARGE and hall room, handsomely furnished; other pleasant rooms, with board; desirable locality; house unexceptionable; reduced prices; references required.

NO. 252 WEST 17TH ST.—TO A QUIET party a physician will rent front parlor, bedroom adjoining, warmed by heater, $10 per week; or back parlor and alcove, $4 50; board if desired.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French Family; references required.

NO. 47 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Beautiful location—handsome rooms, with excellent board; every convenience, and all home comforts, at moderate prices.

SECOND FLOOR, FURNISHED.—PARTIES marketing for themselves can have meals prepared and served. Parties desiring board apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—THIRD FLOOR, EN suite, with or without private table; also single rooms for gentlemen. For reference inquire at St. James' Hotel office.

A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT PARLOR, bedroom adjoining, warmed by heater, $10 per week; back parlor and alcove, $4 50; with or without board; private house; no bill. No. 252 West 17th st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—A HANDSOME THIRD floor, with private table, or to gentlemen, with breakfast; two pleasant rooms on fourth floor.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—A VERY DESIRABLE and newly-furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS, WITH private table, can be found, fronting Reservoir Park, at No. 33 West 42d st.

MRS. R. H. JENKINS OFFERS AN ELEGANT suite of rooms, or would let separately, with board, at No. 178 Madison av.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—SECOND FLOOR front, connecting rooms; also single rooms; with or without board; reference exchanged.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOM TO rent, with board, in a family of refinement.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND A COMfortable home, with good board; a fair sized room with closets; must have a southern exposure; location not above 30th st., between 6th and 4th avs.; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, E. N. P., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

BOARD, WITH SITTING ROOM AND SMALL bedroom, for gentleman and wife, and child three years old; give all particulars; terms must be reasonable; private family preferred. Address E. E. W., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS, SECOND OR THIRD floor, and board for three in a private family; no attention will be paid to answer unless description of rooms and price are given. Address H., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A WIDOW LADY AND ADULT DAUGHTER desire board and two rooms on second floor; one with fire, in a refined private family, between 14th and 23d sts., and 4th and 6th avs., for $60 per month. Address Room No. 1, No. 658 Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

SUPERIOR FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET IN NO. 63 MADISON AV.—Rooms for single gentlemen at $4 to $8 per week; superior large parlor; bedroom on second floor. Also rooms on second, third, and fourth floors. References exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, at the house.

BACHELOR APARTMENT HOUSE.—NO. 33 East 17th st., north end of Union square. Very elegant suite of rooms on third story front, with bath and water-closet; breakfast by janitor if desired; also single rooms, furnished or unfurnished; by the year only.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely-furnished room on second floor, with every convenience; also hall room for gentleman; references.

TO LET—A FURNISHED OFFICE FOR A PHYSIcian; also nicely-furnished rooms, hot and cold water, baths, &c., to gentlemen without board. No. 46 East 31st st., between Madison and 4th avs.

NO. 29 EAST 28TH ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms for one or two gentlemen, without board; terms reasonable.

ONE FINELY-FURNISHED FLOOR IN the newly decorated house situated No. 27 West 39th st., near 5th av.; possession immediate.

SUITES OF FURNISHED ROOMS—ALSO rooms for storage, in a private house; a small furnished house obtained at Everett Library, 588 6th av.

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM AND HALL room to let to gentlemen at No. 35 West 23d st., near 5th av. Hotel breakfast if desired.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board, near 5th av. and Broadway.

WINTER RESORTS.

SANTA CRUZ, West Indies.

Renowned for salubrity of climate and beauty of scenery.

BULOWSMINDE,

The late palace of the Governor, now open for guests. Terms moderate. For pamphlets, with full particulars, apply to H. K. VAN SICKLEN, No. 133 Nassau st., N.Y.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Now open; the most delightful climate in the world; steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days and make the trip in two days. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York—City and County of New-York.—CHARLES O'CONNOR and MARCUS OPPENHEIMER, as Executors of the last will and testament of LEWIS PHILLIPS, deceased, plaintiffs, against the HEBREW BENEVOLENT ORPHAN ASYLUM SOCIETY in the City of New-York, the Mount Sinai Hospital of the City of New-York, the Free Burial Fund Society of the Congregation of Darech Amuneh in the City of New-York, the Hebrew Free School Association in the City of New-York, Morris Phillips, Wolf Phillips, Lewis Phillips, Samuel Simonson, Catharine Wisel, wife of A. Wisel, Maria Oppenheimer, wife of Marcus Oppenheimer, Rosetta Ruden, wife of A. Ruden, Deborah Hart, wife of Samuel Hart, Deborah Goldsmith, Caroline Dean, wife of George Dean, Philip Simonson, Lewis Simonson, and Lewis J. Schilt, and Isaac C. Noot, as Executors of the last will and testament of Rosetta Phillips, deceased, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—Com. not served.—To the defendants above named and each and every one of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 17, 1875. S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 12th day of October, 1875.—Dated Oct. 12, 1875. S. KAUFMANN, Plaintiffs' Attorney.
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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein FRANCIS HART and THEODORE L. DEVENNY are complainants, and THE TRENTON LOCK COMPANY are defendants, bearing date October nineteen, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver of the said Trenton Lock Company, hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Trenton Lock Company to present to him at his office, No. 55 East State street, Trenton, N. J., (under oath or affirmation,) all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the nineteenth day February next, being four months from the date of said order, and in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be decreed by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said Corporation.—Trenton, Nov. 8, 1875.
SAMUEL L. BAILY, Receiver.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. CASTE.
Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
Commences at 8 o'clock. Terminates 10:40.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
Robertson's most perfect work,
CASTE.
WITH NEW SCENERY AND APPOINTMENTS,
and the following
UNPRECEDENTED DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS.
GEORGE D'ALROY......Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
ECCLES (his original character) Mr. GEORGE HONEY
(by special arrangement with Arthur Cheney, Esq., proprietor of the Globe Theatre, Boston.)
CAPT. HAWTREE......Mr. C. A. STEVENSON
SAM GERRIDGE......Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
DIXON......Mr. J. F. JOSEPHS
ESTHER ECCLES......Miss ADA DYAS
POLLY ECCLES......Miss EFFIE GERMON
THE MARQUISE DE ST. MAUR......Mme. PONISI

PARTICULAR NOTICE.

As Mr. GEORGE HONEY'S engagement in Boston will preclude the possibility of his appearing here after Saturday evening, Mr. Wallack has much pleasure in announcing that, in order to maintain
THE EVEN EXCELLENCE OF THE CAST,
Mr. HARRY BECKETT
will, on his return from his Brooklyn engagement, assume for the first time the character of
ECCLES.

Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. JOHN GILBERT.

EAGLE THEATRE. TOO MUCH CARE
EAGLE THEATRE. TOO MUCH CARE
Broadway and 33d st.
Mr. JOSH HART......Sole Proprietor and Manager
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL THEATRE IN AMERICA.
MONDAY and EVERY EVENING, and MATINEES, until further notice, the great English comedian and vocalist, Mr. J. H. MACDERMOTT, J. H. MACDERMOTT.
Mr. Macdermott appears in a novel and original dramatic cantata, by Arthur Sullivan and W. T. Gilbert, entitled
TRIAL BY JURY.
The Learned Judge......Mr. J. H. MACDERMOTT
Counselor for plaintiff, Mr. G. H. Coes; foreman of the court, Mr. J. Danvers; the defendant, Mr. W. Forrester; usher of the court, Mr. J. Hogan; the plaintiff, Miss Rose Keene; bridesmaids, Miss Julia Hogan and ladies of the chorus; gentlemen of the jury, Messrs. Quinn, Demilt, and gentlemen of the chorus.
Libretto of the opera given without cost.
A new melange of acts, sketches, songs, &c., by Rickey, Barney, Wild, Schoolcraft, Coes, Bradley, Edwards, Crosley, Rider, Crossin, &c.; Miss Ella Wesner, Miss Louise Franklin, &c.
The side-splitting farce entitled the
DRESS REHEARSAL; Or, WILD'S OLD MAN.
Concluding with the very amusing burlesque,
DID SHE GO | LED ASTRAY.
OR WAS SHE | LED ASTRAY.
Countess Arm-Ance-Sham-Dose....Mr. G. K. Fortescue
Assisted by the entire company. Box office open daily from 10 to 5. Seats can be secured two weeks in advance. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.

The managers of the fair in aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital having secured Gilmore's Garden, (late Barnum's Hippodrome,) Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts., beg to announce that the Fair will be inaugurated Dec. 6.

Those desiring to contribute (in the departments of dry goods, woolens, and clothing) who may have been overlooked by the committee, will confer a favor by sending their contributions to the respective Chairmen:
JACOB F. BAMBERGER, Chairman Dry Goods Department, No. 115 Worth st.
MAX STADLER, Chairman Woolen and Clothing Department, Nos. 31 and 33 White st.
H. BLUM, of L. & H. Blum.
R. BUCHMAN, of Rindskopf Bros. & Co.
CHARLES CAHN, of Cahn, Wampold & Co.
ISAAC CAHN, of Weil, Cahn & Co.
S. COLMAN, of Colman Bros.
GEORGE EINSTEIN, of Stettauer Bros. & Co.
A. B. ELFELT, of Elfelt, Levi & Co.
S. S. FISHER.
JULIUS A. KOHN, of H. A. Kohn & Bros.
B. KUPPENHEIMER, of Cloyburgh, Einstein & Co.
S. J. LESEM, of S. J. Lesem, Bro. & Co.
SAMUEL LEVY, of Levy Bros. & Co.
H. NEUSTADTER, of Neustadter Bros.
M. SAMTER.
I. J. SELIGMAN, of Seligman, May & Co.
L. SPIEGELBERG, of Spiegelberg Bros.
Z. STAAB, of Z. Staab & Bro.
M. STEINHARDT, of M. Steinhardt & Co.
EDWARD STIEGLITZ, of Hahlo & Stieglitz.
LOUIS STIX, of Louis Stix & Co.
NATHAN STRAUSS, of J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.
WILLIAM VOGEL, of Vogel Bros. & Co.
J. WAXELBAUM, of S. Waxelbaum & Bros.
M. WEIL, of Weil Bros. & Cahn.

PARK THEATRE. ELEVENTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING AND MATINEE SATURDAY.

MIGHTY DOLLAR. THE FLORENCES.

NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.
SEVENTY-THIRD PERFORMANCE TO-NIGHT.
SEATS SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

The American Woman Suffrage Association will hold its seventh annual meeting in New-York WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 17 and 18, at Steinway Hall, commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Reports of auxiliary State societies during the past year will be rendered. Bishop GILBERT HAVEN will preside and deliver the opening address.

William Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Bishop Gilbert Haven, Mary A. Livermore, Rev. Edward Eggleston, Lucy Stone, Rev. Ada C. Bowles, Mary F. Eastman, Col. T. Wentworth Higginson, Elizabeth K. Churchill, Henry B. Blackwell, Lelia Patridge, Hon. A. C. Voris, Margaret V. Longley, Charles G. Ames, Hannah M. Tracy Cutler, Hon. John Whitehead, Mary F. Davis, Rev. Phebe Hanaford, Mrs. Armenia S. White, and others have been invited to address the convention. Admittance free. Thursday evening, 25 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE......Manager
THE LILLIPUTIAN CIRCUS,
EIGHT BEAUTIFUL TRAINED PONIES.
THE DASHING AND DARING YOUNG RIDERS,
MASTERS LEOTARD AND HARRY.
LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN,
AND ALL THE GREAT OLYMPIC COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16TH ST. & BROADWAY.
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONAL ART.
Home of Beauty. Palace of Pleasure.
Evenings, 8 o'clock. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Matinées, 2 o'clock. Most elegant and delightful resort in New-York. 3½ hours epicurean pleasure.
MELANGE DE FASCINATION.
Beautiful Women. | Gorgeous Ballets. | Female Models.
Forty star artists in gems of musical, gymnastic, acrobatic, and dramatic specialties, novelties and varieties.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
CLOTILDE, OR THE BRUISED HEART.
THE FOUR TRAMPS.
The funniest entertainment in the world.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.
GRAND NATIONAL TOURNAMENT
AT TAMMANY HALL, NOV. 16, 1875.
$3,500 IN CASH PRIZES. THIS AFTERNOON AT 2,
ALBERT GARNIER vs. SLOSSON.
CYRILLE DION vs. RUDOLPHE.
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
MAURICE DALY vs. WILLIAM SEXTON.
JOSEPH DION vs. G. SLOSSON.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1; ladies free.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains.
W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., No. 40 Vesey st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NOTICE.—DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON BOUGHER, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.: This is give notice that on the 12th day of November, 1875, a warrant of bankruptcy was issued out of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey against the estate of Aaron Bougher, of Bound Brook, in the County of Somerset, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law, and that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Albany street, New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, before John C. Elmendorf, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy for said district, on the 20th day of December, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of November, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MARK M. POMEROY, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1875, at twelve o'clock M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL R. MABBATT, Jr., Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the fourth day of November, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Samuel R. Mabbatt, Jr., of the City of New-York in said district, who was, on the sixth day of October, A. D., 1875, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.
WILLIAM MONTROSS, Assignee,
n10-law3wW* No. 14 Barclay st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of GEORGE R. WILKINS, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the twenty-third day of November, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.
W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.
n3-law3wW*

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor......Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager......Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:45.

LAST WEEK.

The public are respectfully reminded that these performances of this charming comedy are POSITIVELY THE LAST which can be given.

208th to 215th TIME OF
LED ASTRAY.
Illustrated with
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
and the
GREAT ORIGINAL CAST,
comprising the following favorite names: Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Blanche Grey, Anna Brown, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Edward Arnott, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, W. H. Wilder, and W. L. Quigley.

SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 1:30,
LED ASTRAY MATINEE.
Seats secured for any of the remaining
LED ASTRAY NIGHTS.

TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 23,
Will be presented for the first time Ernest Blume and J. Steele Mackaye's romantic drama,

ROSE MICHEL,

with the most magnificent scenery and appointments ever set upon this stage, and with a cast of unusual strength.

In this drama, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. FRED. ROBINSON, Mr. E. H. PLYMPTON, Miss NINA VARIAN, (by the kind courtesy of Lester Wallack, Esq.,) and Miss AUGUSTA RAYMOND will make their first appearance here.

RESERVED SEATS FOR ROSE MICHEL NOW ON SALE FOR TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

CARD.
THE DIRECTORS OF THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
(No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's,) take pleasure in announcing that the first of a series of six soirées of Chamber Music will be given at
CHICKERING'S NEW HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 20.

As these soirées are designed to cultivate and refine the taste of pupils and the public, the renowned NEW-YORK QUARTET, consisting of Messrs. Edward Mollenhauer, G. Matzka, M. Schwarz, and F. Bergner, have been engaged, and will perform only classical music of the highest order, assisted by distinguished pianists and vocalists.
The price for single tickets will be......$1 50
The price for the series of six concerts......6 00
PATRONS OF THE CONSERVATORY are entitled to free admission to these entertainments.
Subscription books open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
PRIVATE and CLASS INSTRUCTION in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, Elocution, Drawing and Painting, and Modern Languages.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
PUPILS NOW RECEIVED in all branches.

TONY PASTOR'S
NEW THEATRE,
Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway,
(opposite Metropolitan Hotel.)
MORE NEW STARS.
THE JAPANESE. THE JAPANESE.
150 STAR ARTISTS.
THE BEST PERFORMANCE
EVER GIVEN IN NEW-YORK.
MATINEE TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

JOHN B. GOUGH.
NEW LECTURE......"BLUNDERS."
ASSOCIATION HALL, 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 23.
Tickets for sale at GURLEY'S, 4th av. and 23d st.; DUTTON'S, No. 713 Broadway; MOIR'S, 6th av. and 23d st., and D. and O. R. R. ticket office, No. 315 Broadway.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's Dancing School.

NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for improving the grounds around the Normal College Building, 68th st. and 4th av., in accordance with the following

SPECIFICATION:

1. The material now upon the ground is to be excavated and shaped so as to leave the surface one foot below the finished grades and slopes.

All surplus material resulting from this excavation is to be removed from the ground. Care is to be taken to follow closely the lines of slopes given.

2. The material at this sub-grade is then to be thoroughly spaded and turned over to a depth in no case less than eight inches.

3. Upon this surface is to be placed rich garden mold to the depth of one foot. This mold must be approved by the representatives of the Board of Education before being brought upon the work.

4. The surface is to be brought to the lines, grades, and slopes to be given, and to be shaped smoothly and to the entire satisfaction of the representative of said Board.

Approximate estimate of material, to be removed is......900 cubic yards.
Approximate estimate of mold to be furnished......1,300 cubic yards.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted if deemed for the public interest.
WILLIAM WOOD,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
J. M. HALSTED,
Committee on Normal Schools.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1875.

PROPOSALS FOR LOCKS.

Sealed proposals are invited until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1875, for furnishing the Treasury Department, five hundred (or more) locks suitable for fastening warehouses, railway cars, and for such other uses as the service may require.

The proposals must state the kind of lock offered, whether a combination lock or otherwise, also whether used with or without a key, and if patented, by whom and when, and the names of all the parties interested in such patent.

The proposals will state further the lowest cash price for each lock with and without giving the Department the exclusive control of the manufacture of the lock offered.

The proposals will be opened on the above date, when bidders may be present in person, or by their agent or attorney, to make any explanation that may be required.

Proposals will be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and marked "Proposals for Locks."

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and adopt any lock which the interests of the service may require.
(Signed,) B. H. BRISTOW, Secretary.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 1, 1875.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURPHY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place for the transaction of business, at the office of Andrew J. Smith, No. 346 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1875.
JANE T. DILLON, } Executrixes.
LOUISA A. O'DONOHUE, }
JOSEPH RILEY, Executor.
ANDREW J. SMITH, Proctor, &c., No. 346 Broadway Room No. 30. my19-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE C. LAMB, late of the City of New-York, and residing at Whitestone, Long Island, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business in Flushing, Queens County, New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the fifth day of October, 1875.
HENRY CLEMENT, Executor, &c., of George C. Lamb, deceased, Flushing.
S. H. THAYER, Proctor for Executor, No. 150 Nassau st., New-York.
o6-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their office, for the transaction of the business of the estate, at the office of Messrs. Martin & Smith, No. 50 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of February, 1876.—Dated New-York, seventeenth day of July, 1875.
GEO. W. DUER,
LAW. D. KIERNAN,
Executors of James Kelly, deceased.
jy22-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN A. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 17 East 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twelfth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the sixth day of July, 1875.
WILLIAM B. RICE, Executor.
B. K. TAUB, Proctor, No. 43 Wall st.
jy7-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP GILMAN, late of the City of New-York, No. 99 Barclay street, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, Tribune building, No. 154 Nassau street, Room No. 41, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-fifth day of May, 1875.
je3-law6mW LEO GOLDMARK, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BY THE DEATH OF OUR LATE SENIOR partner, GEORGE BATY BLAKE, his interest and responsibility in our firms, under our articles of copartnership, cease from and after this date.

The remaining partners will continue the business in Boston and New-York, and also as heretofore in connection with Messrs. Blake Brothers & Company, of London.
BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 28 State st., Boston.
BOSTON, Oct. 30, 1875. No. 52 Wall st., New-York.
No. 52 Gresham House,
LONDON, Oct. 30, 1875.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. STANTON BLAKE in our firm cease this day.
BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., of London.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL
Fifth Week of the Brilliant Season.
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
Director......AD. NEUENDORFF
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,
Fourteenth Subscription Night.
Mozart's master-work in four acts,
DON GIOVANNI.
THEODORE WACHTEL......as......Don Octavio
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 19,
Fifteenth Subscription Night.
POSTILLION OF LONJUMEAU
THEODORE WACHTEL......as......Chapelou
SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock.
GRAND MATINEE.
Beethoven's immortal opera in three acts,
FIDELIO.
POPULAR PRICES FOR THIS MATINEE.
Box seats, $1 50; admission, $1, (no extra charge for reserved seats;) family circle, 50 cents.
EVENING PRICES.—General admission, $1; reserved seats, $2 and $3; admission family circle, 50 cents; reserved seats do., 50 cents extra.
Seats can be secured at box office of Academy of Music, Hotel Brunswick, and No. 114 Broadway.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night at 8.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY......Proprietor and Manager

EDWIN BOOTH.

LAST WEEK of MR. EDWIN BOOTH.

To-night last time of
KING LEAR.
WEDNESDAY—KING LEAR.
THURSDAY—HAMLET.
FRIDAY—RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY NIGHT—IAGO,
Mr. Booth's farewell appearance.
Farewell Matinée Saturday,
Mr. BOOTH as HAMLET.

EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY at 1:30—THE STRANGER, and KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as THE STRANGER and PETRUCHIO. Miss FANNY DAVENPORT as MRS. HALLER and KATHERINE. Monday night next, Nov. 22, first appearance of Miss CLARA MORRIS, and first production of a new romantic drama.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
TO-DAY
GRAND EXTRA BOOTH MATINEE.
THE STRANGER, and
KATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH as THE STRANGER and PETRUCHIO.
Miss FANNY DAVENPORT as MRS. HALLER and KATHERINE.
For this occasion only.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES and the opera, six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOYOUS PANTOMIME.
HUMPTY DUMPTY IN EVERY CLIME,
In which the inimitable American clown, Mr.

G. L. FOX,

and the great grotesque,
MR. JAMES S. MAFFITT,
appear. Everything new, and the production full of merry-making.
☞ For the accommodation of children and suburban residents,
TWO FAMILY MATINEES
will be given; one on WEDNESDAY and one on SATURDAY. POPULAR PRICES: Admission, $1; (children half price.) All reserved places, $1. Dress Circle, (entrance on 6th av.,) 50 cents; (children half price.) In the evening prices as heretofore.

LYCEUM THEATRE. The Juveniles' Farewell.
ONLY TWO NIGHTS and a FAREWELL MATINEE of the WORLD-RENOWNED JUVENILE OPERA TROUPE. LITTLE CARMEN, (8 years old,) LITTLE GUADALUPE, (6 years old,) together with 30 children of extraordinary talent. TO-NIGHT BENEFIT OF GUADALUPE, ONLY REPRESENTATION OF ROBINSON CRUSOE. FRIDAY Nov. 19, BENEFIT OF CARMEN, and last evening representation of THE JUVENILES.
SATURDAY, at 1:30, FAREWELL Juvenile Matinée.

LYCEUM THEATRE. MATINEE TO-DAY.
THIS AFTERNOON ONLY MATINEE OF FROU-FROU.
THURSDAY EVENING—Tenth Subscription Night—
Positively last night of Augier & Sandeau's
LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER,
preceded by the farce of LES DEUX SOURDS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, first time of Dumas'
LA PRINCESSE GEORGES.
Next Week—First performance of the original version of THE TWO ORPHANS,
produced by the kind permission of Shook & Palmer.

WEDNESDAY, Matinée of French plays. Matinée of Frou-Frou to-day at Lyceum by the distinguished Parisian Company, who will repeat for the last time their delightful and most perfect performance Frou-Frou.

CHICKERING HALL. 5TH AV. AND 18TH ST.
HANS VON BULOW
CONCERTS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 8 o'clock.
SECOND CONCERT—PROGRAMME.
ADOLPH HENSELT.
GRAND CONCERTO (opus 16.) in F minor.
F. CHOPIN.
(a) Nocturne......opus 37, No. 2 in G.
(b) Chant Polonais......Transportation by Liszt.
(c) Berceuse......opus 57.
(d) Valse......opus 42.
FRANZ LISZT.
FANTAISIE HONGROISE......Piano and orchestra
DEDICATED TO HANS VON BULOW.
Programme for FRIDAY, Nov. 19.
L. V. BEETHOVEN.
The FIFTH GRAND CONCERTO, opus 73, in E flat.
(a) J. S. BACH,
Prelude and fugue......For the organ in A minor.
Arranged for the piano by F. LISZT.
(b) F. MENDELSSOHN.
Prelude and fugue......opus 35, No. 1.
(c) JOACHIM RAFF.
Prelude and fugue......from the suite, opus 72.
F. LISZT.
FIRST GRAND CONCERTO......In E flat.
VON BULOW MATINEE—SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
CONDUCTOR......Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH.
SECURED SEATS, $2. SEATS at E. SCHUBERTH & CO.'s music store, No. 23 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway.
CHICKERING pianos are used by VON BULOW.

COLOSSEUM, BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
The brilliant and attractive art spectacle
THE SIEGE
OF PARIS.
Already viewed with delight by thousands of cultured people. It is the worthiest and most impressive exhibition ever offered to the patrons of art.
The pleasant promenades and saloons of the Colosseum are enlivened with choice music and other attractions.
Admission to all, 50 cents. Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. daily.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE,
Between 30th and 31st sts.
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK......Proprietor
GEORGE WINSHIP......Stage Director
LOTS OF FUN—NO VULGARITY.
FIRST-CLASS MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
Reserved seats, 50 cents; Parquet, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers......Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
Business Manager......Mr. HART JACKSON
EVERY EVENING this week and at
SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.
THE OVERLAND ROUTE,
with
Mr. JOHN GILBERT and Mr. HARRY BECKETT.
Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

EASTERN STAR RECEPTION.

A grand Concert and Ball will be given for the benefit of Amity Chapter, at Irving Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 8 o'clock. The following eminent artists will appear: Miss S. F. Heilbron, Miss Annie E. Baere, Miss E. V. Proudfoot, Miss C. Rosswog, Mr. T. H. Morrell, Mr. W. H. Pope. Accompanist, Signor Moderati.

Tickets, fifty cents each.

Programmes and cards of invitation to be had only at the library, No. 33 Union square, of Mr. Haywood, No. 212 Broadway, and of Robert Macoy, No. 4 Barclay st.

THREE DAYS

MORE OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
ADMISSION, 50c. CHILDREN, 25c.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL;
Will open at Gilmore's Garden on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th December next, at 7:30 o'clock.
E. B. HART,
Chairman Executive Committee.

CHICKERING HALL.
FIRST CONCERT OF THE NEW-YORK QUARTET,
assisted by MISS S. DOWLAND and MR. C. WEICKERT.
On SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, at 8.
Subscription tickets for six soirées, and reserved seat, $6. Single tickets, $1 50. Reserved seats, 50c. extra.

ORGAN CONCERTS.—CHURCH OF THE HOLY Trinity, Madison av. and 42d st.—Second Season—Thirty-sixth Concert.—WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 17, at 4 o'clock. Organist, SAMUEL P. WARREN, Church of the Holy Trinity; Vocalist, Miss CLEMENTINE LASAR. Admission, 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS—SQUARE, Grand, Upright, and Cabinet Grand—are the best made; wood thoroughly seasoned; touch elastic; tone even, pure, and sweet; singing quality superior; delicacy and power of tone unsurpassed; improvements all modern; warranted for six years. A first-class piano at a reasonable price. Terms easy. Pianos to let until rent money pays for them, as per contract. Send for circulars. Warerooms No 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SONS.

BARGAINS.—FIRST-CLASS PIANOS AT SPECIAL low prices. Upright and square 7 and 7⅓ octave, new and used, $80, $175, $200, $225, $275, $350, upward, at No. 306 4th av., Association Building. CHAMBERS & SON.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE return of the BLACK AND TAN SLUT, with bell, found on 3d av. and 34th st. on the 29th of October, if returned before 9 A. M. this 17th of November, to No. 150 East 35th st.

THE WALL STREET MYSTERY

THE PROPOSED LINE OF STEAMERS.

OPINIONS OF OPERATORS ON THE STREET—THE PROJECT REGARDED AS A FOOLISH SPECULATION—STATEMENT BY THE PANAMA PRESIDENT—ENOUGH BUSINESS FOR TWO COMPANIES.

The proposed action of the Directors of the Panama Railroad Company in reference to the placing of a new line of steamers between this port and San Francisco, in connection with their line of railroad, has caused considerable comment in the street, much of which has been of a nature not at all complimentary to the so-called projectors of the proposed line. The company has been charged, justly or unjustly, with a desire to use such a proposition for the purpose of stock-jobbing operations; they have been charged with endeavoring to "bear" Pacific Mail stock for the purpose of covering their "shorts," and it has been asserted by many that the project on its face is a fraud; that there was no real intention to build the proposed ships; that if the vessels should ever be constructed they would be built with the intention, or at least with the hope, of their being purchased at a profit by the Pacific Mail Company or by the Union Pacific Railroad. With a view to ascertaining what was thought of the project by prominent men in financial and railroad circles, a TIMES reporter had interviews on the subject with several gentlemen yesterday. Few outside of those immediately concerned, either for or against the proposed undertaking, cared to express any views upon the subject, further than that they believed it was a foolish speculation, gotten up either to subserve private interests or a project honestly conceived which it would be impracticable to carry out. There were, they said, gentlemen on the Panama Board of Directors who were, in their opinion, incapable of lending themselves to any dishonorable course, and they were, therefore, slow to believe that the movement was a stock-jobbing one, but they could not understand how these gentlemen could favor such a proceeding when it was clear that it would end in a failure.

Mr. J. G. McCullough, Vice President of the Panama Road, said that the project was honestly conceived and would be honorably carried out. The motion was not opposed by a single member of the board, and he believed the proposed line would, when in operation, prove a highly remunerative one. They were not at all opposed to the Pacific Mail Line, but they were of the opinion that by owning a line of steamers running in connection with and in the interests of their own road they would increase their revenue very considerably. They had made very careful estimates of what they thought the earnings would be, and, having a knowledge of the receipts on the Pacific Mail Line, they were in a position to make a fair calculation on the subject. Their road, owning their own wharves, machine shops, steam-tugs, and launches, were in a position to run a line of steamers from New-York to San Francisco at a much cheaper rate than any other company. They expected to get a portion of the overland traffic and a large share of the freight which now went around the Horn. In 1874, 80,000 tons of freight were sent by the overland route, 60,000 tons by the Pacific Mail Company, and 700,000 tons went around the Horn. They would in one sense, he admitted, be in opposition to Pacific Mail, but as there would be sufficient business for both companies, there would be no competition to secure business by cutting down freights. As far as their company was concerned, it would, he said, simplify matters very much to have a through line from New-York to San Francisco, as at present they were compelled to check off every parcel on being taken from the steamer at Aspinwall to their depot, and again to check the same off at Panama as they were placed on board for San Francisco. They were obliged to do this to protect themselves from being held responsible for parcels which did not come into their possession. He thought the public would favor the line, as it would be the shortest and quickest for freight. Regarding the allegations of stock-jobbing and of some of the Directors being interested in breaking down Pacific Mail stock, Mr. McCullough said he had made inquiries respecting these allegations, and he believed there was no foundation for them. The Directors assured him that they were not short of Pacific Mail stock, and he believed they did not speculate much in it at any time. Respecting the temporary injunction granted yesterday by Judge Donohue restraining the company from building the proposed steamers, Mr. McCullough thought that they had a perfect right to run the steamers under their existing charter. They did, about the year 1860, run a line of steamers between this port and Aspinwall, at the time that Commodore Garrison and Mr. Vanderbilt were running their steamers, the former from San Francisco to Panama, and the latter from this port to Aspinwall. The Baltic, the Pacific, and the Adriatic were among the vessels owned by the Panama Company at that time, and some of them were subsequently sold to the Pacific Mail Company. In conclusion, Mr. McCullough said that there was no law, at all events, to prevent them as private citizens from running any number of steamers between this port and San Francisco.

The reporter next had an interview with one of the most prominent men in the street, and who is a Director both in the Union Pacific Railroad and Pacific Mail Company. This gentleman characterized the proposition of the Panama Company as a "wild-cat" scheme, and one which had been undoubtedly gotten up for stock-jobbing purposes, but which, instead of aiding their plans, proved disastrous to its promoters, as their own stock fell and that of the Pacific Mail rose. He said that if they should persevere in carrying out their plans they would be "snuffed out like a candle"—they had no right to run a line of steamers in connection with their road; the New-York Central or any other line had just as good a right to do such a thing as the Panama Road. It was, he said, ridiculous to think that a little line of forty-eight miles of road, already heavily mortgaged, could compete with such vast interests as were opposed to it. No line of steamers to San Francisco could pay without getting at least a portion of the freight to China and Australia, and as the Panama Line could not obtain any of that freight, he could not see how they were to make their steamers pay. It could not compete with Pacific Mail, supported by the Union Pacific Road and by subsidies, and if the promoters choose to build the steamers spoken of, he would be glad to take them off their hands at fifty cents on the dollar. The effect of the movement on the Panama stock would be, he said, to send it down to 75, should it be attempted to carry out the scheme.

Mr. Russell Sage coincided generally with the views expressed by the last-mentioned gentleman. He thought the scheme was a very unwise one, as there was not trade enough for one line. It was as much as Pacific Mail could do to pay its way, now that low freights prevailed. He was surprised, he said, that certain well-known gentlemen on the board favored such a project. On the question of stock-jobbing he was not disposed to speak, as he knew nothing personally on the subject.

Another prominent gentleman and speculator in stocks said that he did not believe the charge of stock-jobbing made against the Directors. Mr. Park, the President of the company, had, he said, covered up his "shorts," and was not now interested in bearing the market. The real cause of the opposition, he believed, was due to the fact that three new steamers, the City of San Francisco, the City of New-York, and the City of Sydney, were about to be put on between San Francisco and Australia to feed the overland route. These steamers were built to run from San Francisco to Panama, but the original programme has been changed, and instead of feeding the Panama Road they are to feed its overland rival. The first of these steamers is to be put on next month, and afterward they will run monthly to Australia. This gentleman said he had no doubt the Panama Company could get all the money they wanted in ten minutes, and as the building of ships was not now so expensive as it was two years ago, he thought it probable that the Panama Company would carry out their project, with a view to ultimately disposing of the whole line, railroad and all, to the Union Pacific Road at a large advance in the price. It would, he said, be to the advantage of the Union Pacific Road to buy up the Panama line, taking their stock even as high as 300, for they would then have no opposition, and would soon reap a large profit by the transaction. The Pacific Mail ships always, he said, paid between this port and Panama, but lost from that point.

Mr. Francklyn, of the Cunard Line, did not feel disposed to discuss the subject, but he positively denied that the Directors were actuated by any stock-jobbing motives. The steamers are, he said, to be put on solely for the interests of the road, and for no other consideration.

MOVEMENT TO IMPEDE THE PROJECT

THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY ENJOINED—GROUNDS OF THE APPLICATION FOR THE INJUNCTION.

On last Saturday the Panama Railroad Company resolved to establish a line of steamers running from this City to Aspinwall and from Panama to San Francisco. Yesterday Fullerton, Knox & Crosby, attorneys for Aaron Freeman, who claims to own 200 shares of the stock of the railroad company, of the par value of $130 per share, amounting to $26,000, obtained the following temporary injunction order from Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers:

> On the verified complaint in this action, the affidavit of the plaintiff and of John [illegible] Dow, let the defendants show cause at a special term of this court, to be held at the chambers thereof, in the new Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 19th day of November inst., at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, why the defendant, the Panama Railroad Company, and the other defendants as Directors of said company should not be restrained and enjoined, during the pendency of this action, from establishing a line of steam-ships, to be owned, run, and operated by the said railroad company, between the port of New-York and the port of Aspinwall, in the Republic of New-Granada, and between the port of Panama, in said Republic, and the port of San Francisco, in the State of California, and why the defendants should not be restrained and enjoined from purchasing, or entering into contracts for the purchase or construction by or on behalf of or for said Panama Railroad Company, of steam-ships or other vessels to be used on such a line or lines.
>
> And in the meantime, and until the hearing of said motion and the order of the court thereupon, the defendants are and each of them is hereby restrained and enjoined accordingly.
>
> (signed,) CHARLES DONOHUE,
> Justice Supreme Court.

The complaint recites that the defendants, under an act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 7, 1849, claim that they have the power to establish such a line of steam-ships under a provision which authorizes the "purchasing and navigating of such steam or sailing vessels as may be proper or convenient, to be used in connection with the said road," referring to the railroad of the defendant, while the plaintiff alleges the authority given is that simply of purchasing and navigating such steam or sailing vessels as would enable the company to convey freight and passengers, arriving in ocean steamers and vessels at the ports to which the railroad should run, to the respective termini of said railroad, and from said termini to the ocean steam-ships and vessels in these harbors; this grant being given on account of the necessity of using light-draft steamers and sailing vessels in these ports for lighterage purposes. That the establishment of such a line of steam-ships as is now contemplated is foreign to the purposes for which the railroad company was chartered, will require an expenditure of about four millions of dollars, and will involve the plaintiff and other stockholders of the company in great and irremediable loss and injury; that the company is bound by a contract with the United States of Colombia to extend its Panama terminus some three miles and a quarter into Panama Bay to a depth of water sufficient for large vessels, which contract has never been fulfilled, thereby imperiling the contract under which the railroad was built; that to fulfill this contract would cost about two millions of dollars, and that the company should not be permitted to use its funds, property, and credit in a new and unauthorized enterprise when such means are necessary to be used for the preservation of the rights of the company.

Schedules A and B annexed to the complaint are the act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 12, 1848, incorporating the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the act of the Legislature of April 7, 1849, incorporating the Panama Railroad Company, the purpose being to show that many of the incorporators in both companies were the same persons, who then had a common object in view in establishing a through line, by steamer and rail, though under distinct managements and titles, between New-York and San Francisco.

WORK OF THE CANVASSER.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON CORRECTED RETURNS—ITS ADOPTION—THE ELECTION OF JAMES T. KING TO BE CONTESTED—THREE AFFIDAVITS IN BEHALF OF HIS OPPONENT.

All except two of the remaining Assembly Districts in New-York County were canvassed yesterday. Supervisor Gilon presided. The canvass began with the Twentieth Assembly District. In the Eleventh Election District Joseph Cudlipp received seventy-nine votes, while the Police returns had only accredited him with twenty-nine. By this count Cudlipp obtains a majority of sixteen votes in the entire district. According to the Police returns, Mr. Simonson was elected by thirty-four majority. It was expected that there would be some opposition to the increased vote given to Cudlipp, and both parties were represented by counsel in event of a discussion—Messrs. Hardy and Maloney were present for Alderman Simonson, and Col. George W. Wingate and E. S. Lawson for Joseph Cudlippe. Their services were not required, as the returns of the Supervisor and County Clerk tallied and were passed without comment. The Twentieth Assembly District comprised forty election districts, and occupied the time until 2:30, after which a recess of half an hour was taken. Immediately after reassembling, the Committee on Corrected Returns made its report, which was adopted after some discussion touching the return from the Seventh Election District of the Twelfth Assembly District. The reading of the report lasted till 5:30, when a recess was taken.

After recess the Twenty-first Assembly District was canvassed, and on motion it was decided to postpone the canvass of the other districts until to-day.

The vote for member of Assembly in the Twentieth Assembly District was as follows: Stewart, 4,753; Englehart, 4,336; Phillips, 1,060. Stewart's plurality, 417.

During the canvass of the Twenty-first Assembly District three affidavits regarding the contest in the Nineteenth Assembly District were received and referred to the Committee on Protests. William Simpson, a watcher for Anthony Feehan, candidate for Member of Assembly in the First Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District, deposed that after opening the box containing ballots cast for Member of Assembly, one of the poll-clerks called out from the poll-lists the number of votes cast, but that the Chairman did not announce the result of the subsequent counting of the ballots; the votes were canvassed without returning them to the box, either before or after the canvass; deponent saw a number of "scratched" tickets bearing the indorsement for Feehan; he was positive that such was the case, being familiar with that indorsement; he also saw similar illegal acts in the canvass for Senator; by the omission to furnish a "public copy" of the registration lists, deponent claims that the Inspectors caused one James McGovern to lose his vote; in canvassing the vote for District Aldermen twenty-eight ballots were found with the indorsement of Tammany Hall, but pasted with the name of Mathew J. Coggey; the pasters had become loose, and, although folded within their respective tickets, the entire number was given to the Tammany candidate; a Tammany watcher was allowed to inspect the ballots as the voters passed in to deposit them.

John McManus, another watcher for Feehan, in the Sixth Election District, deposed that he was ejected from the polling place, although he exhibited his certificate as required by law.

William C. Braisted deposed that he witnessed one William Daily vote in the Eighth Election District of the Nineteenth Assembly District, with the cognizance of the Inspectors, although he had removed to another locality after registering, and previous to election day.

In the canvass of the Twenty-sixth Election District of the Twenty-first Assembly District, 112 votes were returned as "blank" for District Aldermen on both the Supervisors' and County Clerk's returns. The vote for member of Assembly in this District stood for Fallon, 4,083; Colling, 4,011; Pattison, 1,432; Fallon's plurality, 72. At the completion of the canvass of this district, the meeting was adjourned to to-day at 11 A. M.

THE WACO'S CARGO OF OIL.

Rev. Peter A. Moelling, the Troy minister, who lost a daughter by the burning of the City of Waco, arrived in this City yesterday for the purpose of giving his testimony in regard to the oil on board to the Supervising Inspector. Mr. Low readily opened the investigation, and Mr. Moelling testified as follows:

> I went to the steam-ship City of Waco to see my daughter off; I looked over the vessel; I went upon the main deck to see the life-boats; after bidding my daughter good-by I came out upon the upper deck; I was particularly struck by the sight of oil barrels painted blue; among the oil barrels I noticed large wooden boxes which I supposed to contain oil also; before I reached the gangway some of the crew were stowing more oil which was in barrels in the direction of the ladies' cabin aft; all the oil I saw was in the gangway on the side next to the pier; this oil was in blue-painted barrels; I do not know whether there was any oil on the other side of the ship or not; the reason, I suppose, there was oil in the barrels is that they were painted blue, as oil is put in that colored barrels usually; I had good reason to believe that it was oil; the gangway from the forward part of the saloon to the after part was filled with oil in barrels and boxes; this was the condition of affairs at 3:15 P. M.; the steamer was advertised to leave at 4 P. M.; I did not remain until the steamer sailed, but left at 3:15 P. M.; I did not observe any mark on the barrels or boxes; I did not examine them for marks.

Supervising Inspector General Burnett, of Washington, was closeted with Supervising Inspector Low all the afternoon, presumably in relation to the business of the City of Waco.

THE KINGS COUNTY INSANE.

The testimony given yesterday before Dr. Ordronaux at the Flatbush Insane Asylum was principally of a desultory character, and dealt with the general management of the institution, the demeanor of the Superintendent toward patients and visitors, the system of furnishing supplies, &c. Previous to proceeding with the examination of witnesses Dr. Ordronaux, the Chairman of the committee, called attention to the fact that at the preceding day's session he had occasion to ask Dr. Norris, of the Board of Charities, if he could not account for the disrepute into which the Flatbush Asylum had fallen with the public, and that Dr. Norris was not prepared to give an explanation on that point. That the institution had fallen in the estimation of the people was very clearly manifested in the numerous letters received daily calling attention to alleged acts of cruelty to patients and discourtesy to visitors on the part of the officials. At the request of Dr. Norris, Dr. Charles Corey, former Superintendent of the asylum, was called to corroborate statements made by Dr. Norris to the effect that shortly after the resignation of the former they had conversed together on the general condition of the asylum, and that Dr. Corey had then expressed the opinion that while the condition of the asylum was, generally speaking, good, and the supplies of food and other articles liberal, the bedding and sheeting was very scanty. Armand Karrfer, clerk in the hospital, submitted a statement of the supplies of drugs, liquors, and medicines consumed, showing a decrease of $900 in the expenditures in favor of the past year as compared with the one preceding it, notwithstanding an increase in the number of patients.

A CRUEL ITALIAN TASK-MASTER.

ARREST OF AN INHUMAN STEP-FATHER—THE STORY OF HIS BRUTALITY.

The humanitarian character of the work accomplished by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, which has so frequently merited public approval, was again exemplified in the proceedings at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday against an Italian task-master, for the inhuman beating of a so-called step-child. The sympathy for the little sufferer, and the interest in the prosecution of his master, are increased by the fact that the treatment the former received was in its cruelty scarcely equaled by that experienced by little "Prince Leo" at the hands of his torturer. The facts of the case, which especially appeal to the compassionate mind, are as follows: About 1:30 o'clock on Sunday night, while Officer Walker, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was walking along Mercer street, he discovered a little Italian boot-black lying upon a stoop. On questioning the little wanderer as to why he did not go home, the latter answered in broken English, between his sobs, that he dared not, for fear his father would kill him. The officer, finding that he could not persuade the little fellow to return to his home, removed him to the station-house, from whence word was sent to Monroe C. Minster, the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Accordingly, on Monday morning early, the latter took the little fellow before the Italian Consul General of this City, to whom his story was told in Italian. His name, he said, was Pasquali De Matino. His father having died many years ago, he finally came to this country a few years ago, in company with his mother, his present master, his brother Joseph, and his sister Rose. During the voyage his mother died and left her three children alone with her male companion, who represented himself as their step-father. As soon as they reached New-York, his brother and himself were set to blacking boots, while his little sister was hired out to wash dishes in a restaurant or kitchen. They continually experienced cruelty from their master, who lived entirely from the proceeds of their labor. On Saturday, the 6th inst., for some petty offense, his step-father struck him, and felled him instantly to the floor, the concussion causing a terrible scalp wound and a severe gash on the cheek. This violence he had been subjected to on two or three occasions. On Sunday last his step-father drove him from the house, telling him, in a passionate manner, that if he did not bring him home fifty cents at night he would kill him. It so happened that the little fellow, who is nine years of age, only earned twenty cents, and, rather than return home with that amount, he had wandered in the rain until found by the police officer. On receiving the affidavit from the Consul the agent went to Justice Kilbreth and obtained a warrant for the arrest of the step-father, whose name was given as Michael F. Faccorilli. Upon obtaining the legal document the agent, accompanied by a detective, proceeded on Monday evening to No. 310 Mott street, where they found Faccorilli in company with a low Italian woman. On being arrested the prisoner took from his pocket $50 in bills and intrusted it to her care. On being brought yesterday to the Washington Place Police Court, in company with little Martino and his brother, the prisoner was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth on a charge of assault and battery, and committed, in default of $300 bail, to await trial, the two boys being sent to the House of Detention to appear as witnesses against him.

THE CITY'S HEALTH.

WORK OF THE VACCINATING CORPS AMONG THE SCHOOL CHILDREN—REPORT OF THE REGISTER OF VITAL STATISTICS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, Dr. J. B. Taylor, chief of the Vaccinating Corps, presented a report of the work done by the corps among the children attending the public schools during the past year. The pupils in twenty-four schools have been inspected and vaccinated in the district where small-pox has prevailed. The total number of vaccinations was 10,590, and 7,465 certificates of vaccination have been issued. From Oct. 1, 1874, to Oct. 1, 1875, there have been 607 cases of small-pox and 158 deaths among school children.

A hearing was granted to several persons engaged in the business of removing and storing manure, who desired to have permission to gather and store it in open lots contiguous to certain wharves on the East and North Rivers, until such times as they could remove it from the City. The board refused to grant the petition. The following is from the report of Dr. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics: In the week ending on Saturday, the 14th inst., there were 486 deaths reported in this City, against 463 verified as actually occurring in the previous week. Like the records of the four preceding weeks, those of last week exhibit the evidences of as great a degree of general healthfulness in the City as has been enjoyed in any previous year. The number of deaths in the first two weeks of November, 1874, was 1,078, or 131 more than during the past fortnight. There were 125 deaths from diphtheria in the corresponding fortnight last year, against 99 this year; there were 180 from pulmonary phthisis in the same period last year, against 159 during the last two weeks, and there were 72 more deaths of children under five years old during the first fortnight of November last year than in the past fortnight. Comparative statement of contagious diseases during the past two weeks:

Week ending Nov. 6—Typhus fever, 0; typhoid fever, 10; scarlet fever, 15; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4; measles, 3; diphtheria, 72; small-pox, 35.

Week ending Nov. 13—Typhus fever, 0; typhoid fever, 13; scarlet fever, 18; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4; measles, 5; diphtheria, 89; small-pox, 34.

AFFAIRS OF THE ATLANTA AND RICHMOND RAILWAY.

More than fifty of the first mortgage bondholders of the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railroad, including many of the best known business men in the City, met yesterday at noon in the rooms of the Board of Fire Insurance Brokers to listen to a report from their committee appointed to look after their interests. The Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railroad is a combination of the Georgia Air Line Railroad and the Air Line Railroad of South Carolina, and runs from Atlanta, Ga., to Charlotte, N. C., where it connects with the Richmond and Danville Railroad. The committee reported that one of their number has recently been over the road, and that it is in such condition that the bondholders will receive their entire principal and interest out of it. They recommended that the judgment of $3,600 held by the Vice President should be paid, and asked for this purpose, and also for carrying on the litigation necessary to obtain possession of the North and South Carolina portions of the road an increase of the assessment per bond to $6, making $8 in all. This was granted on motion unanimously. A bondholder asked whether the committee had not received a proposition from the Pennsylvania Railway Company to stock the road and run it in the interest of the bondholders, giving them its earnings to the amount of their interest after the road should be put in thorough repair. He said he heard such a proposition had been made and refused. One of the committee answered that it was not true, that the only proposition the Pennsylvania Company ever made was a month ago in Judge Bond's office, and this contemplated the rescinding of all past due coupons, the funding of coupons up to 1885, and their possession of the road without any promises on their part. The meeting then adjourned.

THE PLAN FOR GRADING GRAIN.

The Grain Committee of the New-York Produce Exchange yesterday announced the following details of the plan for grading grain recently agreed upon between the Exchange and the railroad companies:

1. All bills of lading for grain shipped to this market by rail, on and after Dec. 1, 1875, should contain the following words: "To be graded and delivered in accordance with the rules of the New-York Produce Exchange," unless shippers desire to preserve the identity of their grain, as provided for in the joint circular of the railroad companies, issued under date of Nov. 8, 1875.
2. All shipments of grain on bills of lading from which the words "To be graded and delivered in accordance with the rules of the New-York Produce Exchange" are omitted, will be subject to a uniform charge for lighterage, to be agreed upon by the lightermen of the trunk lines, of not less than one and a half cents nor more than three cents per bushel. Lots of less than five cars will be delivered from track on arrival.
3. All graded grain will be lightered free, in accordance with the rules, and certificates will be issued therefor by the railroad companies.
4. The fee for inspection and verification of track weights will be, until further notice, fifty cents per car.

CONVENTION OF AN EPISCOPAL DIOCESE.

The first annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of Northern New-Jersey was opened yesterday in Trinity Church, Newark, Bishop Odenheimer presiding. This is the first convention held since this district became a diocese. Rev. William Farrington, of Orange, was chosen Secretary. The convention was opened with the usual devotional exercises and the administration of the sacrament of communion. The regular business was begun with the appointment of several committees. The Trustees of the Episcopal Fund reported that $11,538 31 had been received on account of interest on the principal fund, and the disbursements were $10,606 98. The total amount of the fund at present is $120,598 62. Henry Hayes, the Treasurer, reported the total receipts at $23,621 72, and the balance on hand $21,305 97. The opening sermon was preached by Rev George T. Gray. Only routine business was transacted up to the hour of adjournment.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

White, Willis & Chapin, millinery, at No. 511 Broadway, suspended yesterday, as did also Robert Rosenberg, hosiery, corsets, &c., No. 98 Franklin street.

Jehoakim Davis, lumber dealer, of No. 470 West street, made an assignment yesterday to Hugh Potter. His liabilities are $92,958 43, and his assets $16,845 88.

Wallace Bruce will lecture before the School Teachers' Association of this City at Steinway Hall on Friday afternoon next, on the subject "Landmarks of Scott."

Yesterday John Kelty, aged sixteen, of No. 31 Hamilton street, while ascending on a hoist-rope at No. 44 Beekman street, fell from the second story and received serious injuries.

Martin Ford, aged eight years, of No. 317 East Sixtieth street, fell from a truck at Fifty-ninth street and First avenue yesterday afternoon, and the wheels passed over his body, killing him instantly.

The "Hepburn trophy," a handsome gold badge presented by Mr. L. L. Hepburn to the National Rifle Association, will be contested at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards distance at Creedmoor range next Saturday.

At the opening session of the American Woman Suffrage Association, at Steinway Hall this evening, addresses will be made by Bishop Gilbert Haven, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, William Lloyd Garrison, and others.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association will visit Philadelphia next Friday for the purpose of making arrangements for the location of a range upon which to contest the international match next year.

Prof. A. J. Steele will address the members of the Electro-Medical College, No. 18 Cooper Institute, to-morrow evening, on the subject, "Electrical Science in Therapeutics." He will illustrate his discourse by experiments with electrical apparatus.

On Monday afternoon, while Mary Kavanagh, of No. 219 West Eighteenth street, was passing through Eighteenth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, she was attacked by a boy about fifteen years of age, who snatched from her hand a pocket-book containing $105 and some valuable papers.

Armstrong & Morrison, butter dealers, of No. 150 Chambers street, who failed recently, estimate their assets at about $57,000 and their liabilities at a similar amount, but the former cover $16,000 of doubtful debts, and $28,000 of the paper of Fairchild, Trask & Co., who made an assignment the other day.

Early yesterday morning John Pendergast, aged thirty-eight, of No. 532 West Thirtieth street, was found insensible on board a boat moored at the foot of Twenty-eighth street, North River, with a severe cut on his head, which he had received in some manner which cannot at present be determined. Pendergast was employed as a watchman on the boat.

A meeting of the South Classis of New-York, of the Reformed Church, was held yesterday at the Synod Rooms, No. 34 Vesey street, Rev. M. S. Hutton in the chair and S. H. Meeker Clerk. The business of the Classis was settled up, the papers delivered, and the work of consolidation with the Classis of New-York was completed. After a very pleasant session the members bade each other farewell, and adjourned sine die.

Patrick Claraig, aged eighteen, was arrested yesterday by Patrolman Smith, of the Twenty-first Precinct, charged with having forged his father's signature to an order for a watch valued at $60, which he obtained from Henry Kayton, a jeweler, of No. 547 Third avenue. After obtaining the watch the youthful forger pawned it in Third avenue. He was held for examination.

The reception of Amity Chapel No. 36, Eastern Star order, will be given this evening at Irving Hall. The exercises will be opened by a literary and musical programme, in which Misses Sophia F. Heilbron, E. V. Proudfoot, Christine Rosswag, Annie E. Beere, and Messrs. W. H. Pope and F. H. Morrill will participate. The evening entertainment will conclude with dancing and an elaborate supper.

The factory of the New-York Dye-wood Extract and Chemical Company, No. 214 Eleventh avenue, was broken into by thieves on Monday night and robbed of five pigs of lead and a coil of lead pipe, valued in all at $170, with which they escaped. The lead pipe and four pigs of lead were subsequently found in the basement of the unoccupied building No. 553 West 26th street, where they had evidently been secreted by the thieves.

An auction sale of lost and stolen property remaining unclaimed in the hands of the Property Clerk of the Police Department took place at Police Head-quarters yesterday. The catalogue consisted of 149 lots, containing a variety of articles such as coils of rope, lots of metal, articles of furniture, cigars, male and female clothing, a number of revolvers, and a quantity of watches and jewelry. Owing to the inclement weather the attendance at the sale was not large, but fair prices were realized.

A grand vocal and instrumental concert will be given to-morrow evening at the Church of the Puritans, One Hundred and Thirtieth street, near Fifth avenue. The programme, which will consist of songs, solos, duets, quartets, &c., will be interpreted by Misses A. J. Borie, soprano; Emily Winant, contralto; E. C. Kiddle, pianist, and Messrs. W. H. Chapman, baritone; E. P. Chase, organist; H. A. Maas, tenor; George M. Dennis, tenor; L. F. Weismann, baritone; G. P. Warner, basso, and John Loesch, accompanist.

The Lard Committee of the Produce Exchange were occupied all yesterday afternoon in listening to the defense in the lard-corner cases. The cases are now closed, the committee reserving their decision. It was stated yesterday that Mr. Perry was the person accused by Mr. Orr of taking $500 on a "washed" sale of lard intended to bear the market. Mr. Perry had nothing whatever to do with the transaction. The reporter's informant inadvertently misstated names while narrating the doings before the committee, which are secret.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock last night a quarrel occurred at No. 37 Mulberry street between two Italians named Joseph Paladini, aged forty-eight, of No. No. 37 Mulberry street, and Michael Rosa, aged twenty-nine, of No. 10 Roosevelt street, about the payment of a glass of beer. During the fracas which ensued Paladini stabbed Rosa under the arm with a sharp piece of iron, inflicting a painful wound three inches deep. Rosa then attempted to shoot Paladini with a revolver, but was prevented by Patrolman Monahan, of the Sixth Precinct, who arrested both men.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $197,246 72, deposited in twelve city banks.

The corner-stone of the new Jewish temple, Beth Elohim, was laid yesterday afternoon on Keap street, near Division, with appropriate ceremonies.

Corporation Counsel De Witt yesterday drew and swore the complaints in suits to be commenced at once against the sureties of ex-City Treasurer Sprague.

Jackson O. Dykman, the recently-elected Supreme Court Justice, will commence his official duties in the Supreme Court, Special Term, in this city, in January.

The trial of the libel suit brought by Henry C. Bowen against the Brooklyn *Eagle* is set down for to-day. The publication complained of related to matters growing out of the Beecher scandal.

Austin H. Kelly, Receiver of the Baxter Steam Canal-boat Company, has filed in the County Clerk's Office a schedule of its assets and liabilities. The stock account foots up at par value $351,200, and the amount paid in is $93,800. The debts due the company on open account amount to $5,797 18.

Coroner Simms held an inquest yesterday in the case of Elizabeth Burroughs, who was shot by her husband, J. J. Burroughs, on Saturday morning last. No facts that have not already been published were elicited. A verdict was returned against Burroughs, and he was held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen held yesterday the report of the Committee on the Budget for 1876 was received and adopted. The total amount required for carrying on the City Government during 1876 is $5,012,608 02. A resolution offered by Alderman Ropes to cut down all the salaries of city officials not fixed by law twenty per cent. was defeated.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Ferry Company, held yesterday, the following Directors were elected: Henry E. Pierrepont, Joseph A. Perry, Abiel A. Low, Henry R. Worthington, Charles E. Bill, James S. T. Stranahan, Nathan P. Morse, Cyrus P. Smith, Walter N. Degrauw, Horace B. Claflin, James How, Abraham B. Baylis, S. B. Chittenden, Edward Dodge, and James A. Degrauw. The annual report of the business of the Company, which was presented, shows their total assets on Nov. 1 to have been $1,570,580 90, and their liabilities, $1,231,388 44.

NEW-JERSEY.

The proprietor of the *Argus* in Jersey City announces his intention of giving the newsboys a grand Thanksgiving dinner.

R. E. Whiteley, a broker doing business at Lafayette, has suddenly disappeared, leaving debts amounting to $25,000 or $30,000.

Dr. McCosh announced at Princeton on Sunday last that Messrs. Moody and Sankey would visit Princeton during the early part of next week.

Two young girls, giving their names as Florence and Mary Mally, were arrested in Paterson yesterday for attempting to pass a counterfeit ten dollar bill in a candy store on Van Houten street. On being searched at the station-house three more counterfeit notes of the same denomination were found concealed in the lining of Florence's hat. The girls said they resided in New-York. They were held for examination.

The case of Mary Ryder, of Hoboken, who was charged by her husband with adultery, was tried yesterday in the Hudson County Court and resulted in a verdict for the defendant.

A young man named Smith, residing in Fifty-ninth street, New-York, accidentally shot himself yesterday while gunning in the woods near English Neighborhood. He was seriously wounded.

An unknown man was run over and instantly killed yesterday afternoon by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, about half a mile east of the East Newark depot. The remains were taken to the Morgue in Newark to await identification. Deceased was a young man, and the body is dressed in dark clothes with a soft felt hat and strong shoes.

A number of citizens of Union Hill held a meeting in John Morgan's house, on Monday night, for the purpose of taking some action in reference to the expulsion of the Bible from the public schools of that township. It was decided to call a public meeting at the Conservatory of Music, on Franklin street, for to-morrow evening, when the subject will be fully discussed.

At the meeting of the Bayonne Board of Education on Monday night, Mr. Sullivan, a member of the board, called attention to a complaint that had been made to him of cruel treatment of a pupil by two teachers in School No. 11. The child is only five years old, and the father, Mr. Housman, says that he was beaten so seriously that he is now confined to his bed. The matter was referred to a committee for investigation.

At the meeting of the Board of Public Works of Jersey City yesterday morning warrants were ordered drawn in favor of H. H. Newkirk for $2,785 63 and James Reid for $1,696 72, the amounts due them for salary, which the board had previously refused to pay. They were clerks in the employ of the Board of Works, but the Board of Finance refused to concur in their salary as fixed, and they were obliged to sue for it.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Elizabeth begin their lecture course this evening, when the first lecture, on "Robin Hood and John Wyckliff, or the Early Popular Elements in England," will be delivered by Rev. R. S. Storrs, D. D. The course as announced is an attractive one, and the names of John B. Gough, Henry Vincent, (of England,) Prof. Richard A. Proctor, Prof. S. J. Sedgwick, W. C. Richards, Ph. D., and H. M. Gallagher, LL. D., appear as lecturers.

Chancellor Runyon has rendered a decision in the case of the Union Hill authorities against the North Hudson County Railway Company. The town authorities endeavored to prevent the railway company laying tracks on certain streets, but the company defied them, and laid the tracks. Application for redress was then made to the Chancellor, and he has decided that the Legislature gave the company authority to lay tracks in any streets they chose. The authorities are very much excited over the decision.

At a late hour on Monday night a Hoboken policeman saw a man in Washington street whom he took to be a suspicious character. He questioned him, and, not getting satisfactory answers, took him into custody. On the way to the station-house the prisoner ran away, and the officer started in pursuit. As they ran down the street five pistol-shots were fired, and the fugitive, thinking it was the officer, stopped and surrendered himself. He gave his name as James Meekle, and was locked up. It is a mystery who fired the shots, as the officer had no pistol. The Police suspect that they were fired by a friend of Meekle. The latter was discharged yesterday morning for want of evidence.

A YOUNG LADY'S SAD DEATH.

Information was received at the Coroners' office yesterday that Miss Ellen Lawrence, daughter of Philip Lawrence, the well-known teacher of elocution, had died at her father's residence, No. 46 East Tenth street, from an overdose of laudanum. Deputy Coroner Leo went to the house of Prof. Lawrence and took the statement of that gentleman, from which it appears that for three months past Miss Lawrence had suffered from a species of melancholia, which produced sleeplessness. To produce sleep she took laudanum, which she purchased at various drug stores. This was discovered by her family five weeks ago, and Prof. Lawrence called on a druggist doing business in Sixth avenue, who had sold Miss Lawrence thirty cents' worth of laudanum, and cautioned him against selling her any more of the drug. The druggist sharply replied that he had taken Miss Lawrence's name and address, which was all the law required him to do. Miss Lawrence, however, promised her father that she would not take any more laudanum. After some nights of sleeplessness, however, she could not resist the temptation, and going to a drug store, asked what was the best means of producing sleep. The druggist told her to take some opium. She went to another drug store and purchased ten cents' worth of the drug, but the quantity given her seemed so small that she went to still another store and bought more. When she returned home on Saturday evening, her father, noticing her appearance, charged her with having taking laudanum. She answered that she had only eaten a little opium. She then went to bed. At 3 o'clock on Sunday morning her younger sister heard her groaning, and called the other members of the family. At 6 o'clock she fell into a state of coma, from which she could not be aroused, and died at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon. Miss Lawrence was born in England, was twenty-one years old, very handsome, and highly accomplished. An inquest will be held soon.

THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Daniel Bates, formerly President of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, and David Morgan and William S. Carman, formerly Secretaries of the same institution, appeared before Justice P. G. Duffy, at the Police Court in Fifty-seventh street, yesterday afternoon, to answer the charge of perjury preferred against them by the depositors of the bank. R. A. Macdonald, the accountant employed by the depositors, and Mrs. Douglas A. Levien, one of the depositors, instituted the proceedings by swearing to the complaint in the case. Judge Duffy, after great deliberation, and after consulting with District Attorney Phelps, issued warrants against Bates, Morgan, and Carman, and also against John H. Lyon and Thompson W. Decker, two of the former Presidents of the bank. The alleged perjury is stated to consist of the false certification by the accused of the statements of the bank's condition submitted to the Superintendent of the Bank Department in 1872, 1873, and 1874. Warrants were issued for the apprehension of the bank officials at 2 P. M. yesterday. Bates, Morgan, and Carman appeared voluntarily before Judge Duffy, and waiving an examination were allowed to go on parole until to-day. Lyon and Decker will be brought before the Justice this morning for examination.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THE BROOKLYN RING.

Nothing in addition to the developments published in THE TIMES of yesterday has transpired in reference to the proposed suits against the Brooklyn Ring. Mr. John E. Parsons, who has been appointed by the Attorney General to investigate the alleged swindles, stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that nothing in the shape of a case against the Ring had yet been laid before him. He admitted that such a proceeding was probable in the near future. He had been designated by the Attorney General to hear all complaints and allegations against members of the so-called Ring, and to forward his opinion upon the facts submitted to the authorities at Albany. As to whether Corporation Counsel De Witt would be allowed to have charge of the proposed suits he could not say. Whatever action was taken in the case would be conducted by the State in the first place, and until formal proceedings had been taken he did not feel at liberty to make any disclosures.

A BANKRUPT INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. A. F. Hastings, the Receiver of the Security Fire Insurance Company, has paid into the Supreme Court during the past two months all the uncalled-for money, amounting to $100,000, part of which is for return premiums unclaimed. The failure of this company was the largest growing out of the great Chicago fire, the losses amounting to over $2,000,000, together with a contingent liability of $600,000, the amount of premiums on unexpired risks. Two dividends amounting to thirty-five per cent., and a special dividend of eleven per cent., have been paid. The claimants number over one hundred thousand. There are still eight or ten suits pending in New-York, Kentucky, and Illinois, and the Receiver is waiting for their settlement before further progress can be made. Over nine hundred thousand dollars have been paid for losses and $450,000 on premiums. The Receiver has some assets remaining to secure any claims arising from the law-suits.

A CATHOLIC PRIEST SUED FOR LIBEL.

Charles Bachmeyer has commenced a suit for slander against Father John G. Raber, of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Leonard Maurice, on Hamburg avenue, corner of Jefferson street, Brooklyn, in which the damages are laid at $10,000. Bachmeyer was organist and choir master in the Church, but was dismissed by Father Raber, who accused him of improper intimacy with a member of the choir, the daughter of a wealthy brewer in the Eastern District. Bachmeyer sought the position of choir-master in the Church of St. Benedictus, but was met, when he made application for the situation, by the charges preferred against him by Father Raber. Failing to obtain satisfaction from Bishop Loughlin, Bachmeyer has commenced suit against Father Raber.

A CONVENTION OF TEMPERANCE MEN.

The fourth convention of the present series of conferences of the New-York Temperance Society was held yesterday at the Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The morning session was opened by an address delivered by Rev. Dr. Lull upon "The Proper Relation of American Citizens to the American Government." In the consideration of the subject, the speaker argued, among other things, that ministers should not be deprived, by reason of their vocation, from participation in political affairs. Rev. Dr. A. M. Osborn followed with an essay upon "Church Legislation," in which he particularly reviewed the action of the recent General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in relation to the temperance question. The essay was followed by addresses by Rev. E. B. Pierce, the President of the Ladies' Temperance Union of New-York, and the Secretary of the Brooklyn Ladies' Temperance Union. A large mass-meeting was held in the evening, upon which occasion the programme consisted of the singing of revival hymns by the choir, and addresses by Rev. Dr. J. Wiley and other prominent Methodist clergymen.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts to-day 2,023 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,253 head, or 309 cars, 152 of which were through consignments, and the balance for sale here, against 357 cars for the same time last week, a difference in the receipts for the week thus far compared with those of last week of 48 cars less, and 307 cars for the same week last year; market slow; only about 1,500 head disposed of thus far; prices generally ranged about last week's quotations on all grades; good to medium grades of shipping Cattle hardly up to the quality of last week's offerings; sales of Indiana Steers, averaging 1,047, 1,109, 1,153, 1,304, and 1,377 lb. at $4 40, $4 65, $5, $5 37½, and $5 80; Texas Steers, averaging 868, 920, and 1,052 lb. at $3 75, $4 10, and $4 75; Kansas Steers, averaging 1,009 lb. at $4 50; Ohio Steers, averaging 1,313 lb., $5 75; about 40 cars of medium to good grades of Steers in the yards unsold, and also about the same amount of common stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 6,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 9,800 head, against 10,400 head for the same time last week, and 9,400 head for the same week last year; the market is not yet fairly opened; sales only four cars; the yards are comfortably full. Sheep are in poor condition for handling, being wet and heavy; reports from the Eastern markets are unfavorable; the quality of the offerings averages well with that of last week; prices ⅛c.@¼c. lower than last week; bids slow; sales of Michigan Sheep, ranging from 91 to 99 lb., at $4 95@$5 25; Indiana do., averaging 82 lb., at $5 65; Ohio do., averaging 97 lb., at $4 85. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 5,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 17,000 head, against 17,200 head for the same time last week, and 27,500 head for the same time last year; the market for the week has been only moderately active; receipts heavy; demand moderate; about 3,500 head were sold yesterday, the majority being light Hogs; heavy Hogs dull and dragging; to-day the market was slow; 20 car-loads, mostly Yorkers, were sold; yards well stocked; quote Yorkers at $7@$9 20, and heavy Hogs at $7 25@$7 50.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Nov. 16.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 2,131 head; many of the Northern Cattle were of very poor grade, but there were some fine specimens of Beef Cattle among them; the prices run in about the same channel as last week, the meat trade in the city being rather dull; sales of choice at $10@$10 25; extra, $9@$9 50; first quality, $7 50@$8 50; second quality, $6@$7; third quality, $5@$7 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 8,787 head; no improvement in prices this week, the demand being moderate; there were many fine flocks of Lambs at the market; sales of Sheep, in lots, at $2@$2 50 ⅌ head; extra, $2 75@$4 87½; Spring Lambs, 5c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.

CHICAGO, Nov. 16.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,500 head; dull, but very firm; tending higher; Stockers, $3@$4; Texans, $2 75@$4; Shipping, $4@$6 50; shipments, 1,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 23,000 head; buyers holding off; prices a shade lower; common to prime Packing, $6 90@$7 15; shipping grades, $7@$7 35; closing dull and heavy; shipments, 3,300 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,500 head; lower, but steady; sales of common to strictly choice at $3@$4 50.

THE PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 16.—Printing Cloths continue quiet but steady at 4⅜c.@4½c. for Standard and Extra 64x64s.

ALARMING fever, inflammation, or pain absolutely subdued and cured with PAIN PAINT. Catarrh radically cured with WOLCOTT'S ANNIHILATOR. Tested free at No. 69 Chatham st.—*Advertisement.*

YESTERDAY'S storm made no leaks in any of the 2,000 roofs in use and warranted by the PLASTIC SLATE ROOF COMPANY, No. 79 Maiden lane.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.

Mr. Barker,
Mr. and Mrs. Viezard,
Mr. and Mrs. Curley,
Mr. and Mrs. Smith,
Mr. Barranger,
Mr. Shoer,
Mr. Mudgett,
Mr. and Mrs. Todd,
Mr. Hughes,
Capt. Small,
Dr. Smith,
Mr. Rogers,
Miss Geer,
Misses Clinch, (2,)
Mr. Speak,
Mr. Ward,
Mr. Boyd.
Miss Clements,
Mr. and Mrs. Dannett,
Rev. W. H. and Mrs. Norris,
Misses Crossdale, (2,)
Miss Burtiev,
Misses Bell, (2,)
Mr. and Mrs. Bell,
Mr. and Mrs. Oliver,
Rev. H. F. Getz,
Mr. and Mrs. Cariatr, son, and daughter,
Mr. Julio,
Mr. Young,
Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, son, and daughter,
Mrs. Schanck,
Mr. and Misses Horn, (3,)
Mr. Bingham.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:49 | Sun sets....4:40 | Moon rises..9:02

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10:51 | Gov. Island. 11:40 | Hell Gate...1:02

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Nov. 16.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships State of Nevada, Jones, Antwerp, Belgium, G. W. Colton; Leo, Daniels, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Cortes, Freeman, New-Orleans, La., Clark & Seaman; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, James Hand; Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, Eng., C. G. Francklyn; Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Richmond, Kelley, Norfolk, Va., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ships Semiramis, Schulenberg, Bremen, Ger., Herman Koop & Co.; Julian, Durham, Bombay and Calcutta, R. M. Camann & Co.; Auguste, (Ger.,) Wierichs, Bremen, Ger., F. Schwoon.

Barks Carib, Townsend, St. Croix, D. W. I., P. Hanford; Due Fratelli, (Ital.,) Messina, Palermo, Italy, A. P. Agresta; Brodrene, (Norw.,) Bica, Antwerp, Belg., Funch, Edye & Co.; Alice Campbell, Gorham, New-Orleans, La., Brett, Son & Co.; Zodiac, (Br.,) Theodorsen, London, Eng., Peabody, Willis & Co.

Brigs Charles W. Oulton, (Br.,) Keefe, St. Johns, N. F., R. P. Currie & Co.; Eastern Star, Foster, Port of Spain, Trinidad, H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Schrs. Lucy Wright, Elzie, Baltimore, Md., William Chalmers; J. C. Nash, Crowles, Brunswick, Ga., Warren Ray; Condora, Wilson, Georgetown, D. C., H. W. Jackson & Son; Ella, Mitchell, Nuevitas, Cuba, Brett, Son & Co.; Annie, Marshall, Davis, Jacksonville, Fla., Master; Judge Low, Callowell, Boston, Mass., Jed Frye & Co.; Viola May, Dudley, Boston, Mass., Jed Frye & Co.; Cuba, (Br.,) Baldwin, St. John, N. B., John Boynton's Son; E. H. Farber, Atkins, Montres Bay, Jam., via Norfolk, Va., G. Wessels; Sallie Burton, Burley, Stamford, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Independence, Palmer, New-Haven, Conn., Cartwright & Doyle; Nellie Carr, Thomas, Jacksonville, Fla., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Barge Dover, Watson, Philadelphia, Penn., James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Egypt, Grogan, Liverpool Nov. 3 and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Nov. 7, lat. 49, lon 24, passed steam-ship Spain, hence for Liverpool; same day, lat. 49, lon. 25 18, passed steam-ship City of Montreal, hence for do.; 15th, lat. 40 39, lon. 67 02 passed steam-ship England, hence for do.; same day, lat. 40 53, lon. 67 05, passed steam-ship Anglia, hence for Glasgow. The E. brings 52 cabin and 141 steerage passengers.

Steam-ship City of Bristol, (Br.,) Ellison, Liverpool Oct. 19, and Bordeaux 25th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Charleston Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship George W. Elder, Reed, New-Orleans Nov. 10, with mdse. and passengers to Charles A. Whitney & Co. Nov. 13, 30 miles N. N. E. from Jupiter Inlet, passed brig Emily, from Belize, for New-York.

Steam-ship City of San Antonio, Pennington, Galveston Nov. 8 and Key West 11th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to William R. Garrison.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, Savannah Nov. 13, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Cuba, McIntosh, Havana Nov. 10, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana Nov. 12, with mdse. and 11 passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

Steam-ship Nevada, (Br.,) Jones, Liverpool Nov. 3 and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to Williams & Guion.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Clifton, (of Gibraltar,) Snow, Denia Sept. 26, with wine and fruit to Zuricalday & Arguinbau—vessel to James Henry. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 6; had pleasant weather to Oct. 21, lat. 36 04, lon. 53 40, thence heavy W. S. W. to N. W. gales; Oct. 15, lat. 36 49, lon. 38 40, spoke brig Hillaconda, (Br.,) from Montevideo, for Falmouth, 50 ds. out; Nov. 10 lat. 36 52, lon. 68 02, spoke ship Annie Bingay, (Br.,) Weston, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, 4 ds. out.

Bark George Henry, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Nickerson, Sydney, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to Manhattan Gas Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark H. L. Routh, Martin, London Oct. 10 and the Downs 13th, with mdse. to order—vessel to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Brig Liberty, (of Boston,) Devereaux, Carthagena 30 ds., with mahogany and cedar to Headley & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co.

Schr. Charles S. Bayles, Beers, Progreso 29 ds., with hemp and logwood to M. Echeverria & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. A. L. Putnam, Phillips, San Blas 18 ds., with cocoa-nuts to J. D. Eldridge—vessel to Doane & Gott. Nov. 16, between the Highlands and Sandy Hook, was struck by a squall from N. W., during which lost foresail; left in port brig Frances Jane, Bell, of and for Baltimore, ldg.; schr. Hattie Haskell, Hewett, for New York, do.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, W., cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Wyoming, for Liverpool; City of Havana, for Vera Cruz, &c.; Leo, for Savannah; Isaac Bell, for Richmond.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, Nov. 15.—Arr. bark Rothiemay, (Br.,) Evans, Liverpool.

Sld. steamer George Cromwell, Bacon, (from New York,) Sydney, C. B., and St. John, N. F.

HAVANA, Nov. 15.—Arr. brig S. V. Merrick, Norgrave, Philadelphia.

Sld. steamer Gussie, Stowe, New-Orleans; brig Mattie B. Russell, York, for N. of Hatteras; schr. Stephen Bennett, Bennett, do.

LOCKPORT, N. S., Nov. 14.—Cld. schr. Cepola, (Br.,) Jamaica.

SHELBOURNE, N. S., Nov. 14.—Arr. 13th, bark L. E. Cann, (Br.,) from Sharpness Port; 14th, ship Andrew Lovitt, (Br.,) Durkee, Liverpool, Eng.

ST. JAGO, Oct. 29.—Sld. bark Thomas Brooks, Waugh, Guantanamo, to load for New-York.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 15.—Cld. brig Ceres, for Bermuda, (and sld.;) schrs. William A. Gibson, Barbados; Congress, Philadelphia; Nettie, New-York, and Acacia, Providence. Sld. bark Assecuradeur, (Br.,) Liverpool; brig Valero, London derry; schr. Castalia, Bermuda.

WINDSOR, N. S., Nov. 14.—Sld. brig Alice, (Br.,) New-York.

YARMOUTH, N. S. Nov. 15—Sld. ships Annie M. Law, (new, Br.,) New-Orleans, and Stamboul, (new, Br.,) do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Nov. 16.—Sld. Harold Haarfaager, Mercator, St. Patrick, J. F. Pranz, James Peake, Nelson, Abbie B., H. W. Workman, Myronus, L. F. Munson, Etta Whittemore.

Arr. on the 1st inst., Youngsters; on the 5th inst., Annie R. Storer, Rock; on the 9th inst., Thomas Smith; on the 13th inst., Heinrich Bjorn, Ursus Minor, Veranda, Success, Caroline; on the 15th inst., Maggie M., Antwerp, France et Platte, (the latter at Gloucester;) David H. Tolck, Triado, Minnie Allen, Statsminster, Strong, Zelos, Elena, "Cordano," Valkyrien, Catina R., Skulda, Cora, Harvester.

MOVILLE, Nov. 16.—The Allan Line steam-ship Polynesian, Capt. Brown, from Montreal Nov. 1, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Bolivia, Capt. Smith, from New-York Nov. 6, for Glasgow, has arr.

Mills, Factories, and Foundries a *specialty*. Estimates *free*. *Complete* materials for *new* roofs 4½c. a sq. ft. Fire-proof. Durable. Easily applied, with *positive* satisfaction.

ROOFS

Correspondence Invited.

Painted, Repaired, Made water-tight, or no charge.

100 page Book *free* if you write *to-day*. Glines' *Rubber* Roofing being very elastic and requiring *no* tar or gravel, is *strongly* recommended by architects, builders, and leading men in this section, for *new* steep or flat roofs; can also be laid *over* old shingles, felt, and plastic roofs. *Simple* directions how to save reshingling. STOP LEAKS EFFECTUALLY & CHEAPLY in roofs of all kinds or lay *new* ones; mailed to *any* one stating where they saw this notice. Write *at once*. N. Y. Slate Roofing Co., No. 8 Cedar st., N. Y.

Francis Tomes & Co.

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR

AUTUMN AND WINTER STOCK

OF THE LATEST NOVELTIES FOUND IN THE

London, Paris, and Vienna Markets,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.

CHOICE ARTICLES FOR

Wedding and Holiday Presents

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NEAR BROADWAY.

DECKER BROTHERS.

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS

ARE

MATCHLESS.

33 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

DECKER BROTHERS' GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANOS are the best made in the country. They take the lead of all first-class instruments, being unrivaled in beauty of tone, and perfection of mechanism in every detail.

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PRICES REASONABLE. TERMS EASY.

LUNDBORG'S

California Water

For the TOILET and BATH.

A DELIGHTFUL SUBSTITUTE FOR COLOGNE OR BAY RUM.

ADAPTED FOR ALL SEASONS AND CLIMATES. FRAGRANT AND REFRESHING.

Large bottles, 75 cents.

For sale by A. J. DITMAN & CO., Astor House, and other druggists.

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CURTAIN MATERIALS,

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